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NOTES ON CATALOGUING RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS

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VOL. 61 NO. 1

JANUARY 1959

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A Librarian's Calendar

January 22nd.—A.A.L. (G.L.D.), Shepherd's Bush Branch, Hammermith P.L., 6.30 p.m. R. Marston on "Beware of the Bull".

January 27th.—A.A.L. (West of Scotland Div.), A.G.M.

January 28th-30th.—L.A. Committees and Council meetings.

January 28th.—Youth Libraries Section (N.W. Branch), Sale P.L., 3 p.m. Discussion on children's books, followed by tea, A.G.M., and address by Gillian Avery.

Youth Libraries Section (Scottish Branch), Stirling P.L., 3 p.m. Symposium on "Work with children and young people in libraries".

February 2nd.—Last date for receipt of suggestions for L.A. Carnegie and Kate Greenaway Medals.

February 4th.—A.A.L. (Sussex Div.), Brighton, R. Pavilion, 3.45 p.m., A.G.M. 5 p.m., tea, 6 p.m., address by E. F. Ferry A.A.L. President.

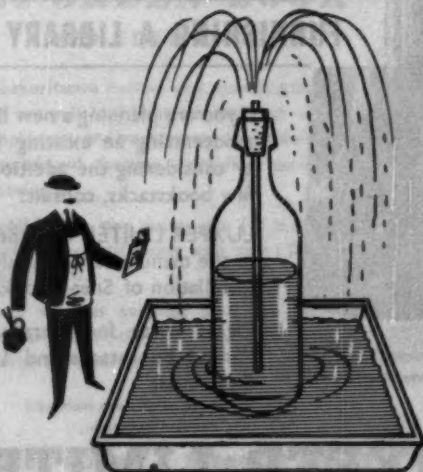
February 5th.—A.A.L. (G.L.D.), Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. A.G.M., followed by address by well-known speaker.

Scottish L.A. (Central Branch), Perth Co.L. Hq., 3.30 p.m. Visit and talk.

February 9th.—Medical Section, Rembrandt Hotel, London, S.W.7. 6 p.m. A.G.M., followed at 7 for 7.30 p.m., Annual Dinner.

February 10th.—Reference and Special Libraries Section (S.E. Group), Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. A.G.M., followed by C. H. Gibbs-Smith on "The fascination of aeronautical books". (Tea and biscuits from 6 p.m.)

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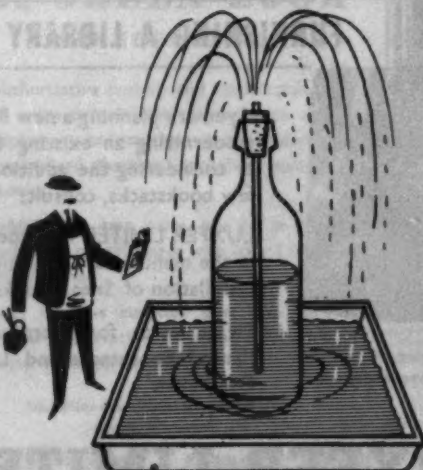
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Editor: A. J. Walford, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.A.

Vol. 61 No. 1

JANUARY 1959

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL: I.O.T.A.; OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS	1
THE ROMANY COLLECTION AT LEEDS (J. S. Andrews)	2
Since its inception in 1950 the Collection has been well developed by gifts and purchases. A general survey of its contents is given. The wide range of subjects represented in the Collection include history, sociology, religion, philology, <i>belles-lettres</i> , and music, besides some non-book material.	
NOTES ON CATALOGUING RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS (A. G. Parker)	6
These notes cover the modern Russian alphabet, transliteration, capitalization, accents, syllabification, articles, inflexion, prepositions, Russian names, numerals, the calendar and abbreviations, together with a glossary of library terms.	
WYKE BRANCH LIBRARY, BRADFORD (H. Dilton)	11
The new Wyke Branch Library, Bradford, was opened on 12th September, 1958. Planned to serve ultimately an estimated population of 10,000, the library has been designed on open lines. The interior decoration and layout of departments are described.	
THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL COLLECTIONS SCHEME AFTER TEN YEARS (K. G. Hunt)	12
THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: Register of Chartered Librarians; Subscriptions for 1959; Section membership; Teacher-Librarian Certificate; Education Notes	13
NOTES ON OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS (N. Tomlinson)	16
CORRESPONDENCE: Registration Examination Syllabus revision; Appeal from W.V.S.; The role of the library; Misuse of interlending; <i>The child born to be a king</i> ; A bibliography of railways; Bibliographical tools	17
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LIBRARY ADDITIONS	21
REVIEWS: Guide for research students working on historical subjects; Centralized information services; Applied medical library practice; <i>Die deutschen nationalen Bibliographien</i> ; Science of photography	23
OBITUARY: B. M. Headcar	29
APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS	26



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The Library Association Record

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I.O.T.A.

POST MORTEMs are apt to be chilly affairs and any thoughts on the recent demise of the *Index of technical articles*, which ran for a brief twenty issues, must necessarily be gloomy. *Liaison* (November, 1958) has already noted that this is the second venture of its kind to have failed in recent years, the *Cleaver-Hume technical article index* (1952) being the first. Certain points do emerge: that continuity in the indexing of technical articles is of paramount importance; that the body organizing such an index should be one whose primary interest is not commercial, although such a venture should eventually pay its way; that any attempt to cover the whole field of technology intensively is too ambitious, unnecessary, and probably beyond the competence of a single body; and that an indexing service of this kind must decide initially on the public which it is trying to serve. A monthly index covering British scientific and technical articles, complementary, perhaps, to the *Subject index to periodicals*, and cumulated annually, is perhaps a dream, but we could at least investigate the possibility of filling existing gaps in our bibliographical coverage. It would be a distinct contribution if, during 1959, the appropriate Sections of the Association could examine this need and come forward with realistic recommendations.

Out-of-print Books

A quite remarkable phenomenon of recent years has been the influence brought to bear on publishers by the London and Home Counties Branch in their quest for re-publication of books wanted by librarians. The Branch is now entering the fourth year of this work and is doubtless doing so with the confidence of much goodwill and respect accorded by a not inconsiderable number of publishers. The titles successfully re-issued have been mainly in the Branch's self-determined zone of "standard and classic" although some "popular" books have inevitably required negotiation when the pressure of public demand became obvious, e.g., *No mean city*.

In wishing London and Home Counties Branch continued success in the future, it is to be hoped that individual librarians are supporting this work by ordering their maximum requirements of each title re-issued. Publishers will inevitably be most impressed by sales, and successful editions mean even more ready co-operation in the future. Has the time not come when some formula might be devised for a standing order system which would incomparably strengthen the Branch's negotiations?

The Romany Collection at Leeds*

By JOHN S. ANDREWS, Assistant Librarian, The Brotherton Library, University of Leeds

IN 1950 Mrs. D. U. McGrigor Phillips presented to the University of Leeds for inclusion in the Brotherton Library her extensive collection of Romany literature. She has continued to present numerous items of value and has handsomely endowed the Collection so that it may be permanently maintained as a leading source of documentary information about all matters relating to the Gypsies. It now numbers about a thousand items. The University appointed Mrs. Phillips Honorary Curator of the Romany Collection and in 1955 welcomed her as an honorary graduate.

The University is fortunate in having as the Honorary Consultant to the Collection Miss Dora E. Yates, well known as the Secretary of the Gypsy Lore Society, editor of its *Journal* and the contributor of many a scholarly article to its pages. In 1948 appeared her selection of Gypsy folk-tales, followed five years later by *My Gypsy days*.

Among the periodicals in the Collection the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society* holds pride of place. Much research could be undertaken solely by exploiting its contents. In fact, in 1948 W. van Wijk published his Zürich Ph.D., based mainly on material accumulated in the *Journal*, to which his bibliography therefore serves as a partial index. As indispensable as the *Journal* itself is another publication of the Society, namely, George F. Black's *Gypsy bibliography* (1914). It heads the list of five excellent monographs published by the Society. Less well known is A. V. German's small *Bibliografiya o Tsyganakh*, which indexes relevant books and articles (mainly in Russian) published between 1780 and 1930. Black lamented that he had had to rely for Russian titles on a "crude and unsatisfying" bibliography published as long ago as 1887.

The belief (preserved in the name "Gypsies") that the Romanies were descended from the Egyptians has long since been exploded; but it was once widely held. Many writers have set out to unravel the mystery of the origin of these people. Perhaps the earliest is by Ahasuerus Fritsch, whose pamphlet entitled *Diatribes historico-politica de Zygenorum origine, vita ac*

moribus appeared at Jena in 1660. Another early example of Gypsy historiography is H. M. G. Grellmann's *Historischer Versuch über die Zigeuner*. Leeds boasts the second edition (1787), which contains an important appendix not in the first edition, and translations in English (1787 and 1807) and French (1810).

The English version of Grellmann by Matthew Raper (1787) inspired a book that appeared in 1816 under the title *A historical survey of the customs, habits, & present state of the Gypsies*. The book was published at York, and its author, John Hoyland, variously designated as "of Sheffield, Yorkshire" and as "formerly of York", might safely be claimed by us as a local notability. It was, however, in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Hertford that he began to observe the Gypsies. He belonged to the Society of Friends and, although at some time disunited from the Society, he was afterwards reinstated into membership. It has been suggested that his separation may have been due to his falling in love with a black-eyed Gypsy girl.

The same year as Hoyland's book there appeared anonymously a small book by Samuel Roberts, entitled *The blind man and his son, a tale for young people*. The volume was dedicated to his friend, the poet and hymn-writer, James Montgomery, whose initials were affixed to the second part of a poem, "The four friends", included in the volume; the author's own initials were affixed to the first part. The proceeds from the sale of this volume benefited the Society for the Relief of Aged Females in Sheffield. Twenty-eight pages were occupied by an essay, "A word for the Gipsies", and another poem, "The Gipsy girl". In the essay Roberts suggested that if the Gypsies were to be converted they would most likely join the Moravians, "a retired simplicity of manners" distinguishing both classes of people! He thought the Moravians to be the most likely missionaries to bring about the conversion of the Gypsies. Perhaps with his friend Montgomery in mind, Roberts went on to praise the missionary labours of this body of Christians. In 1830 Roberts's essay was expanded into a book called *Parallel miracles; or, The Jews and the Gypsies*. As set forth on the title-page, the object of this "second edition" was to show that while the Jews remained "a byword and a reproach in the

* Reprinted, with minor alterations, from the *University of Leeds review* (June, 1958) by kind permission of its editorial committee.

CITIES of all countries", the Gypsies continued, "as predicted by the prophets, dispersed and despised in the OPEN FIELDS of the same, till the time appointed for the restoration of both to their own land". Reprinted in smaller type, the work next appeared as *The Gypsies: their origin, continuance, and destination, as clearly foretold in . . . Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel* (1836), reaching in the same year "the fourth edition, greatly enlarged", and in 1842 yet a "fifth edition, greatly enlarged", this time with as an alternative title *The sealed book opened*.

In 1831 there appeared a work by James Crabb which apparently exercised considerable influence at the time, *The Gypsies' advocate: or, Observations on the origin, character, manners, and habits of the English Gypsies*. The first and third editions are at Leeds. Also present are two works written in conscious imitation: John Baird's *Scottish Gipsy's advocate* (1839) and Henry Woodcock's *The Gypsies* (1865). Woodcock was a Primitive Methodist minister and the author of *Popery unmasked*.

Two more examples of nineteenth-century Gypsy historiography are C. J. Ribton-Turner's *History of vagrants and vagrancy* (1887) and Sir Richard Burton's *The Jew, The Gypsy, and El Islam* (1898). Burton, the translator of the *Arabian nights*, helped to found the Gypsy Lore Society and himself claimed to be of Gypsy descent.

Apart from these general histories there are also a number of biographies of individuals. A "noted Devonshire stroller and dog-stealer" (his own characterization), rejoicing in the name of Bampfylde-Moore Carew related his *Life and adventures* in 1745. A few years later appeared *An apology for the life of Mr. Bampfylde-Moore Carew . . . king of the beggars* and soon after *The surprising adventures of the same gentleman*. Carew's Gypsies, said one reviewer, were "just as unreal as those of any melodrama or penny dreadful"; but at least the author himself certainly existed. Even more gruesome was *The life of David Haggart . . . written by himself while under sentence of death* (1821). Six aliases assumed by the author appeared on the title-page.

On New Year's day 1753, a domestic servant, Elizabeth Canning, disappeared for four weeks. When she reappeared, hungry and half-clad, she said that she had been seized by two men and carried to a house, where she had been ill-used and starved by an old woman. She identified Susannah Wells and an old Gypsy, Mary Squires, as her persecutors. These appeared first before the novelist Henry Fielding, then a Bow Street magistrate; next they were tried at the Old Bailey

and sentenced, Squires to be hanged, Wells to be burned in the hand. The Lord Mayor felt unsatisfied and made further investigations, which resulted in a pardon being granted Squires. The town now became fiercely divided between the "Canningites" and the "Gypsyites". In 1754 Canning was tried for perjury and after an eight days' trial, in which the jury seemed completely puzzled by conflicting evidence, was sentenced to transportation for seven years. She died in Connecticut in 1773. Fielding's rare pamphlet on the case is in the Collection, as are pamphlets by Dr. John Hill and Allan Ramsay. Voltaire's account of the case is in the Anglo-French Collection of the Library. The most recent assessment of the facts would seem to be the full-length book, F. J. Harvey Darton's *Alibi pilgrimage* (1936), which is in the Romany Collection.

Allied to history in certain of its aspects are the sciences of ethnology, anthropology, and folklore. The Collection includes nine volumes of the *Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn*, edited by the erudite scholar Anton Herrmann, which, together with supplements, abounds in source material on Gypsy subjects. So also does Stith Thompson's authoritative six-volume *Motif-index of folk literature*, the latest edition of which has just seen completion. Still of value despite its age are the formidable two tomes of A. F. Pott's *Zigeuner in Europa und Asien* (1844-45). Many monographs on individual countries have appeared, for instance, one by A. Colocci, *Gli Zingari, on the Gypsies in Italy* (1889), another by E. Pittard, *Les Tziganes*, on those in the Balkan Peninsula (1932), and the social-biological study by E. D. Bartels and G. Brun, *Gypsies in Denmark* (1943).

One of the stalwarts of the Gypsy Lore Society is Walter Starkie. The experiences gained in his wide travels have been garnered for us in such works as *Don Gypsy* (on Andalusia, 1936) and *Spanish raggle-taggle* (1934). His earliest book, *Raggle-taggle* (on Hungary and Rumania), appeared in 1933, and he is still writing. *In Sara's tents* appeared in 1953, and his *Road to Santiago* only last year.

An older scholar with many books to his credit is Henrik Wisloczki. His interest in Transylvanian ethnology and folk-lore is seen in monographs such as *Märchen und Sagen der transsilvanischen Zigeuner* (1886).

The title of his *Volks Glaube und religiöser Brauch der Zigeuner* (1891) calls to mind the link between folk-lore and primitive religions. The Collection contains also material on more orthodox religion. The writings of Hoyland,

Roberts, Crabb, and others have been discussed above with other histories.

The best-known missionary to the Gypsies is still George Borrow. Among the rarer Borrowiana at Leeds are manuscripts of parts of his *Lavengro*, *Romany Rye*, and *Romano-Lavo Lil*. We also have part of the manuscript of *The Bible in Spain* and the original of the Cordova Gypsy's letter, which the author printed in that book. Among the more modern items is Harold Murray's life of "Gypsy" [Rodney] Smith, the evangelist. Smith's autobiography is to be found in English and also, surprisingly, in Swedish. Even more recent are the books by and about Smith's nephew, the late Rev. G. Bramwell Evens ("Romany" of the B.B.C.). Older Leeds alumni will remember him as the popular minister at Oxford Place Methodist Church in Leeds. The most interesting material for those concerned with present-day missionary activity is that (mostly unpublished) relating to Mr. William Webb of Perthshire.

I discussed the Collection's missionary material in the October 1957 *International review of missions*. Here are a few additional titles: S. Alder's *Work among the Gypsies* [on Chobham Common, Woking] (1893); A. Dumbarton's *Feringhi, and other stories of Indian Gypsy life* [intended to stimulate missionary interest] (1902); G. Hall's *The Gypsy's parson* [1916?]; A. McMillan's *Gipsy Hawkins . . . "boy preacher", evangelist, and soulwinner* (1946); J. H. Swinstead's *Parish on wheels* [1897]; and an autograph letter (13th December, 1844) to the Rev. R. Smith from the Rev. J. West (the founder of a Gypsy school in Dorsetshire), in which West discusses plans for the Scriptural education of Gypsy children.

Borrow translated *St. Luke* into Spanish Romany. He said that the women Gypsies were eager to possess copies, believing it to be a charm to bring them luck in their thieving expeditions! Others have translated parts of the Bible into other Gypsy dialects: *The Song of Songs* into Italian Romany; *St. Matthew*, *St. Luke*, and *St. John* into Bulgarian Romany; *St. Mark* into South German Romany; *St. Luke* into Serbo-Bosnian Romany; *St. John* into the dialect of the Lovari and also into Lettish Romany; and *Acts* into Moravian Romany. All of these texts, said to be "collectively now out of stock and unobtainable", are available in the Collection (see *J.G.L.S.*, July-October, 1957, pp. 156 ff.).

Biblical translation is applied philology; also represented in the Collection is pure philology. Centuries ago people felt the need for grammars and dictionaries of Gypsy dialects. One of our

treasures is *Die rotwelsch Grammatic*, printed in Augsburg as early as c. 1520. This edition is not in Black's *Bibliography*; but he describes a 1590 one as "exceedingly rare". On the other hand, Leeds is up to date enough to have S. A. Wolf's substantial dictionary of what might be termed "thieves' language", the *Wörterbuch des Rotwelschen*, published as recently as 1956. An early dictionary is the *New canting dictionary of the terms . . . of the canting crew, in its several tribes, of Gypsies . . . &c.* The first (1699) and a 1725 edition are in the Collection.

In 1870 A. G. Paspates brought out his still invaluable *Études sur les Tchingianés ou Bohémiens de l'Empire Ottoman*. Next Franz Miklosich produced his epoch-making *Über die Mundarten . . . der Zigeuner Europa's* (1872-80). Specifically on the language of German Gypsies was another work of German scholarship, this time by Alfred Graffunder (1835). J. Tineo Rebollo gave us two dictionaries of Spanish Romany (1900 and 1909).

Space forbids one to do justice to the first Librarian of Liverpool University and an early veteran of the Gypsy Lore Society, John Sampson; readers must consult the *Dictionary of national biography* and his obituary in the *Record* (January, 1932). In 1902 he rendered into Welsh Romany twenty-two quatrains of Omar Khayyam. In 1926 the Oxford University Press, with its impeccable craftsmanship, published his learned study on *The dialect of the Gypsies of Wales*. This exhaustive comparative survey of Romany treated fully the history, phonetics, and grammar of the language besides giving a long vocabulary, with specimens, of the Welsh Gypsy dialect. In 1933, after his death, the Gregynog Press published in a sumptuous volume, edited by Miss Dora E. Yates, his collection of twenty-one Welsh Gypsy folk-tales. The following year, the Liverpool University Press published, again under Miss Yates's surveillance, some of his verse and prose as a book entitled *In lighter moments*. Under the title *The secret languages of Ireland*, R. A. Stewart Macalister edited another posthumous volume partly based on Sampson's unpublished material.

Professor Rade Uhlik has produced many erudite papers on Serbo-Croatian Romany and allied dialects. The late Rev. F. G. Ackerley, another stalwart of the G.L.S. and a frequent contributor to its *Journal*, which he for years edited, prepared for the *J.G.L.S.* Uhlik's Bosnian Romany vocabulary, Kopernicki's Polish Romany vocabulary, besides his own vocabularies of the Coppersmith and Lovari dialects.

Dr. Ackerley was sometime Canon of Bradford Cathedral, Archdeacon of Craven, and Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Convocation of York. Another faithful contributor to the *J.G.L.S.*, who has also lived most of his life in Yorkshire, the Rev. D. M. M. Bartlett, a former Archdeacon of Leeds, now Canon and Librarian of Ripon Cathedral, wrote his obituary (*J.G.L.S.*, July-October, 1955). In it Canon Bartlett recalled the visit of the Gypsy Coppersmiths to Leeds in 1912. In 1913 R. A. Scott Macfie, Dr. Ackerley's predecessor as Editor of the *Journal* (and another name to conjure with), had described the Coppersmiths in Liverpool and Birkenhead.

Most of the books discussed so far would appear on the "non-fiction" shelves of public libraries, if indeed they were present at all. There are also many novels about the Romanies, not rare or valuable in isolation, but with their rightful place in a special collection. Many writers might be cited, e.g., J. de Balfracl Levy, F. H. Groome, A. V. Rydberg, E. S. Stevens, and W. T. Watts-Dunton. Among foreign writers represented are the French Prosper Mérimée and Jean Richepin, the Spanish V. Blasco Ibañez, and the Gypsy Matéo Maximoff. Contemporary biography is exemplified in the works of Henry Baerlein, Irving Brown, "F. W. Carew", and Patrick McEvoy. Frederick Cowles, Rupert Croft-Cooke, and Lady Eleanor Smith specialize in tales of Gypsies and circus life.

Gypsies are popular characters in plays. The year 1653 saw the first edition of *The Spanish Gypsy* by Thomas Middleton and William Rowley. In two other first editions in the Collection, Gypsies played an important role, namely, P. Le Motteux's comedy *Love's a jest* (1696) and the actor David Garrick's farce *May-Day; or, The little Gypsy* (1775). An example of some of the foreign plays is afforded by *Les Gitanos* by Saint-Yves and Xavier (1837).

Many are the poems composed about Gypsies. A well-known one is Matthew Arnold's *Scholar Gypsy*. Leeds boasts a fine edition of this, published in 1933 with colour plates by Frank Adams. The poem is based on an anecdote, related by Joseph Glanvill in his *Vanity of dogmatizing*, about an Oxford student who was forced by poverty to leave his studies and join a company of "vagabond gypsies". A first edition of Glanvill (1661) is also in the Collection. Fewer people know of the prize poem called simply *The Gypsies*, which was recited at Oxford in 1837 by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, the future Dean of Westminster.

In their wanderings the Romanies sang and re-

told traditional songs and legends in their own way. C. G. Leland was responsible for founding the Gypsy Lore Society, which encouraged people all over the world to collect the songs, stories and legends of these anonymous Romany minstrels. He himself prepared several collections and metrical translations of their poems. A two-volume biography of him by E. R. Pennell appeared in 1906. In some countries a gypsified literature and music grew up, created by those who admired the Gypsy way of life. In Hungary such a literature and music were thought to have arisen at the end of the eighteenth century. The musician Franz Liszt gave a detailed account of this in the large quarto volume, *Des Bohémiens et de leur musique en Hongrie*. Besides the original we have the German and Hungarian translations. Another large quarto, *Roadside songs of Tuscany* (1885), consisted of a selection of such songs translated and illustrated by Francesca Alexander under the editorship of John Ruskin. L. A. Smith's work, *Through Romany songland* (1889), was not confined to one country but ranged far and wide over Hungary, Spain, Russia, England, Scotland, France, Germany, and India. Among the books on folk-dances and folk-drama might be mentioned several by Violet Alford, such as *Pyrenean festivals* (1937) and *The singing of the travels* (1956).

So far we have been mainly concerned with books. An unusual item is a brass box that may have been used for fortune telling. It has been suggested that the figures on the box represent Julius Caesar, Nicholas Copernicus, and Pope Gregory XIII. On the base is a rhymed Dutch inscription to the effect that whoever carries the box will need no other almanac. It may have been used to assimilate the Julian and Gregorian systems of dates, and also as a perpetual calendar.

Readers of *The waste land* will be able to discover whether Eliot's professed ignorance of the exact constitution of the Tarot pack of cards is genuine or not, for the Collection includes a complete set of them. The game for which they were intended was perhaps the earliest card game invented, possibly coming to Europe from Asia in the thirteenth century. Our pack is printed in colour and was made in Germany for Gypsies some time in the nineteenth century. There are four suits with fourteen cards in each, plus twenty-two cards with various figures depicted thereon. In the last century a Frenchman using the pseudonym of "Papus" wrote an *Absolute key to occult science* to explain the hidden

meanings of the Tarot pack. Quite recently (1954) Basil Ivan Rákóczi penetrated into its secrets in a book called *The painted caravan*. A more general history of playing cards by Sir W. G. Benham came out last year.

Paintings and sketches of Romany topics are to be found in books illustrated by such artists as Edward Seago (e.g., *Caravan*, 1937, and *Peace and war*, 1943) and "Serge" (*Magie des Bohémiens*, 1950). There are also a number of fine coloured prints, e.g., George Baxter's *Flora the Gypsy girl*; drawings, e.g., the original of Morland's *Gypsy encampment* and reproductions (in the *J.G.L.S.*) of Augustus John's drawings; as well as photographs, e.g., *Tinkler Gypsies*, which is inscribed by George Meredith.

Other non-book material includes a number of music scores, eight gramophone records (mainly of Flamenco music), the only three numbers ever

issued of a Serbian Gypsy newspaper, a fine and varied collection of press-cuttings from 1693 to the present day, play-bills, letters, even greetings cards and calendars—in fact, anything relevant to the Romanies.

I have made only a general survey of the Collection. A catalogue is being prepared for publication and will, it is hoped, be issued about 1960. Meanwhile those interested should address their enquiries to Mr. B. S. Page, the University Librarian and Keeper of the Brotherton Collection. In closing, I should like to thank him and Mrs. McGrigor Phillips for their kind permission to make use of the material and for the interest that they have shown. I am indebted also to Miss Yates for helpful scholarly criticism and to the Editor of the *International review of missions* for permission to use again part of an article that first appeared in that journal.

Notes on Cataloguing Russian Publications

By A. G. PARKER, A.L.A., A.I.L., Librarian, British Rubber Producers' Research Association

IN 1956 the Library Association published a useful pamphlet* to assist cataloguers to deal with foreign publications in a number of languages using the Latin alphabet. There is nowadays an increasing amount of Russian language material coming into the country, particularly into special libraries, and if the number of scientists able to read Russian† may be taken as a rough indication of ability in other professions, then this attempt to give some guidance in dealing with it may not be unwelcome.

Identification of language. The first problem to be overcome is that of deciding whether the publication to be dealt with is, in fact, in Russian. There are six main languages using the Cyrillic alphabet. They are: Russian, White Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Serbian and Macedonian. A reliable way of establishing that the language in question is Russian is to check that the text contains *all* of the three characters *ѣ*, *ѓ*, *ѣ*. These characters occur frequently, and there

should be no difficulty in finding them, but care should be taken to see that the second letter has its small tail, for there is also a letter *и*. Each of the other five languages includes either one or two of these three characters in its alphabet, so it is imperative that all three should be found. The actual incidence of these characters, and that of a rarer one, *ѣ*, may be seen from the following table:

	ѣ	ѓ	ѣ	ѣ
Russian ..	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Russian ..	✓			✓
Ukrainian ..		✓	✓	
Bulgarian ..		✓	✓	
Serbian ..			✓	
Macedonian ...			✓	

* *Notes on cataloguing books in certain foreign languages*, edited by Mary Piggott. L.A., 1956. (L.A. Pamphlet no. 15.)

† Ninth annual report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1955-1956). H.M.S.O., 1956. Cmd. 11.

Alphabet. The modern Russian alphabet consists of the following thirty-three letters:

1 Аа	Аа	12 Кк	Кк	23 Хх	Хх
2 Бб	Бб	13 Лл	Лл	24 Цц	Цц
3 Вв	Вв	14 Мм	Мм	25 Чч	Чч
4 Гг	Гг	15 Нн	Нн	26 Шш	Шш
5 Дд	Дд	16 Оо	Оо	27 Щш	Щш
6 Ее	Ее	17 Пп	Пп	28 Ъъ	Ъъ
7 Ёё	Ёё	18 Рр	Рр	29 Ьь	Ьь
8 Жж	Жж	19 Сс	Сс	30 Ээ	Ээ
9 Зз	Зз	20 Тт	Тт	31 Юю	Юю
10 Ии	Ии	21 Уу	Уу	32 Яя	Яя
11 Йй	Йй	22 Фф	Фф		

Pre-Revolution literature will contain the letters Ъ (replaced by е), ъ (replaced by и) and ъ (replaced by ф).

Printed italic letters are usually based on the handwritten alphabet, which gives opportunities for further confusion.

Transliteration. Many schemes of transliteration exist. Most of them have been formulated by various learned bodies to suit their particular needs. The principal schemes are those of the U.S. Library of Congress; *Chemical Abstracts*; *Nature*; U.S. Board on Geographical Names; *Encyclopædia Britannica*; *Damiani*; the British Academy; the Royal Society; and the International Standards Organization.

An ideal scheme of transliteration should permit the representation of one Cyrillic character by one Roman letter and consequent re-transliteration into the original without any possibility of ambiguity. With the Roman alphabet, however, that is not possible, as we have only twenty-six letters with which to represent thirty-three Cyrillic letters. We are therefore obliged, in some cases, to use two or more Roman letters to represent one of the Cyrillic. Some schemes, especially the I.S.O. scheme, use diacritical marks, which also indicate the pronunciation—in any case a secondary consideration—in a way unfamiliar to English users, and which are not available on the normal English typewriter keyboard.

For library purposes, therefore, the scheme most suitable is that published by the Royal Society* in 1953 after discussions with the British Academy. The recommended transliteration is as follows:

* "The transliteration of Russian, Serbian and Bulgarian for bibliographical purposes." Royal Society, 1953.

1 Аа	Аа	12 Кк	Кк	23 Хх	Хх
2 Бб	Бб	13 Лл	Лл	24 Цц	Цц
3 Вв	Вв	14 Мм	Мм	25 Чч	Чч
4 Гг	Гг	15 Нн	Нн	26 Шш	Шш
5 Дд	Дд	16 Оо	Оо	27 Щш	Щш
6 Ее	Ее	17 Пп	Пп	28 Ъъ	Ъъ
7 Ёё	Ёё	18 Рр	Рр	29 Ьь	Ьь
8 Жж	Жж	19 Сс	Сс	30 Ээ	Ээ
9 Зз	Зз	20 Тт	Тт	31 Юю	Юю
10 Ии	Ии	21 Уу	Уу	32 Яя	Яя
11 Йй	Йй	22 Фф	Фф		

Capitalization. Russian follows much the same rules as for French.

1. Personal names, towns and countries are all capitalized, but nouns showing nationality are lower-cased, e.g., *anglichanin*—an Englishman.

2. Personal pronoun "I" lower-cased.

3. Names of days, months and seasons are all lower-cased.

e.g., *yanvar*—January

viornik—Tuesday

leto—summer

4. In addresses, the words for street, road, avenue, etc., are lower-cased.

Accents. The only accents used in Russian are the diacritic sign " " which is placed over the letter е to modify the pronunciation to give the sound "yo" and the short sign " " which occurs above letter number 11, transliterated as I but pronounced rather like the "y" at the end of "boy".

Syllabification. A syllable ends with

1. a vowel preceding a single consonant, e.g., *кни-га*;

2. the first of two or more consonants, e.g., *сбор-ник*, except *ст, ств, стр, бл, вл, мл, пл*, which must be kept together;

3. the letters б, в, й in the middle of a word.

Care should be taken to see that prefixes (без, вос, до, въ, за, между, на, не, об, от, пере, по, пред, раз) are not broken up.

Articles. The definite article "the" and the indefinite article "a" or "an" do not exist in Russian. Therefore "*kniga*" may mean "a book" or "the book". The exact sense must be deduced from the context.

It is convenient to note here that parts of the verb "to be" are also usually missing from the text

and its use is to be inferred from the sense, e.g., *On bibliotekar'*—he is a librarian; *teplo*—it is warm.

Inflection (Case Endings). Russian is a very highly inflected language. Nouns, in each of the singular and plural numbers, have six case endings for the masculine, feminine and neuter genders. Adjectives are also declined and must agree in number, gender and case with the nouns they qualify. There is little point in setting out the various endings here, as they can be referred to in any good Russian grammar. It should be noted that numbers are also declined, but in compound numbers ending in an ordinal, only the latter is declined.

Prepositions. The main prepositions that may be met in titles and other bibliographical details are:

без	— without
в	— in, to
для	— for
из	— of
к	— at
на	— on, for
о	— about
по	— by, on, in

(по русски — in Russian)

Russian Names. Russians usually have three (*otechestvo*, literally native country, fatherland), names, the personal name (*inya*), the patronymic and the surname or family name (*familiya*), e.g., Ivan Nikolaevich Maslov.

The patronymic is derived from the father's personal name. If that ends in a hard consonant, -ovich is added for boys and -ovna for girls:

Ivan + ovich = Ivanovich (m.)

Ivan + ovna = Ivanovna (f.)

If the father's name ends in *it*, that letter is dropped and -evich (m.) or -evna (f.) is added:

Nikola|I + evich = Nikolaevich (m.)

Nikola|I + evna = Nikolaevna (f.)

If the father's name ends in -a or -я, that letter is replaced by -ich (m.) or -ichna (f.) or -ichna (f.)

Nikit|a + ich = Nikitich (m.)

Nikit|a + inichna = Nikitinichna (f.)

Nikit|a + ichna = Nikitichna (f.)

Married women usually use the feminine form of their husband's family name, e.g., Mr. Maslov, but Mrs. Maslova.

Names of persons and of places are declined. Some names ending in -a are masculine, even though they appear to be feminine.

Numbers.

Cardinal	Ordinal
1 odin	pervyj
2 dva	vtoroi
3 tri	treitj
4 chetyre	chetvertj
5 pyat'	pyatj
6 šest'	shestoi
7 sem'	sed'moi
8 vosem'	vos'moi
9 devyat'	devyatj
10 desyat'	desyatj
11 odinnadtsat'	odinnadtsatj
12 dvenadtsat'	dvenadtsatj
13 trinadtsat'	trinadtsatj
14 chetyrnadtsat'	chetyrnadtsatj
15 pyatnadtsat'	pyatnadtsatj
16 shestnadtsat'	shestnadtsatj
17 semnadtsat'	semdnadtsatj
18 vosemnadtsat'	vosemnadtsatj
19 devyatinadtsat'	devyatinadtsatj
20 dvadtsat'	dvadtsatj
21 dvadtsat' odin	dvadtsat' pervyj
22 dvadtsat' dva	dvadtsat' vtoroi
23 dvadtsat' tri	dvadtsat' treitj
24 dvadtsat' chetyre	dvadtsat' chetvertj
25 dvadtsat' pyat'	dvadtsat' pyatj
26 dvadtsat' šest'	dvadtsat' shestoi
27 dvadtsat' sem'	dvadtsat' sed'moi
28 dvadtsat' vosem'	dvadtsat' vos'moi
29 dvadtsat' devyat'	dvadtsat' devyatj
30 tridtsat'	tridtsatj
40 sorok	sorokovoi
50 pyat'desyat	pyatidesyatj
60 shest'desyat	shestidesyatj
70 sem'desyat	semidesyatj
80 vosem'desyat	vos'midesyatj
90 devyanosto	devyanostj
100 sto	stoj
200 dvesti	dvukhsotj
300 trista	trëkhsotj
400 chetyresta	chetyrëkhsotj
500 pyat'sot	pyatisotj
600 shest'sot	shestisotj
700 sem'sot	semisotj
800 vosem'sot	vos'misotj
900 devyat'sot	devyatisotj
1,000 tysyacha	tysyachnj
2,000 dve tysyachi	dvukhtysyachnj
10,000 desyat' tysyach	desyattysyachnj

Note that numbers are declined, but in compound numbers ending with an ordinal, only the latter is declined.

Full stops and not commas are used to set off the hundreds in the higher numbers, e.g., 1.562; 1.627.342

The Calendar.

Monday	ponedel'nik
Tuesday	vtornik
Wednesday	sreda
Thursday	chetverg
Friday	pyatnitsa
Saturday	subbota
Sunday	voskresen'e
A week	nedelya

January	yanvar'
February	fevral'

March	mart
April	aprel'
May	mal
June	iyun'
July	iyul'
August	avgust
September	sentyabr'
October	oktyabr'
November	noyabr'
December	dekabr'
A month	mesyats

God is used for "year" only for the numbers 1 to 4, and subsequent numbers are followed by *let*, the genitive plural of *leto*, a summer.

e.g., 31 years tridsat'odin god
100 years sto let

God is usually abbreviated to *g* and the date will be given as 1958 *g*.

spring	vesna
summer	leto
autumn	osen'
winter	yarna

Russian publishing houses. All publishing is in the hands of the State or its authorized agents. In general, there is a state publishing house for each group of related subjects. For example, there are the State Publishing Houses for Literature, Medical and Health publications, Light Industry, Geography, and so on. The name of the publishing house usually appears as a contraction of the full name, as, for instance, Goslitizdat, or Gosyurizdat. The elements that go to make up the name are, in full,

Gosudarstvo	— state
Literatura	— literature (or the word for the appropriate subject)
Izdatel'stvo	— publishing house

The universities and regional academies also publish a great deal, and have their own publishing houses. In the case of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., therefore, the name of the publishing house would be Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk SSSR.

All foreign trade in books and periodicals is the concern of the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (International book), which appoints its overseas agents and decides on quantities available for supply. In England the agents are Collet's Holdings Ltd., 45 Museum Street, London, W.C.1.

Measurements. The metric system is in general use. Sometimes use is made of obsolescent terms, e.g., pud (pud) equals about 36 lb; airoirdupois; Versta (versta), a measure of length equal to about two-thirds of a mile. Prices are given in roubles and kopeks, there being 100 kopeks to the rouble.

Abbreviations.

am. (amerikanski)	American
AN (Akademiya Nauk)	Academy of Sciences
b. (byvshii)	former
b. ch. (bol'shel chast'yu)	for the most part
byull. (byulleten')	bulletin
écz. (éczemplyar)	copy, specimen-copy
g. (god)	year; (gramm) gramme
ga. (gektar)	hectare
gl. (glava)	chapter
i.t.d. (i tak dalee)	etc., and so forth
i.t.p. (i tak prochee)	and so on, etc.
KP (Kommunisticheskaya Partiya)	Communist Party
l. (let)	year
min. (minuta)	minute
n. (novyi)	new
napr. (naprimer)	for example
otv. (otvet)	answer
p. (pud)	pood (36 lb.)
pat. (patent)	patent
r. (rubl')	rouble; (reka) river
ris. (risunok)	illustration
s. (sever)	north
sek. (sekunda)	second (time)
sm. (smotri)	see
sr. (sravni)	compare
SSSR (Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
str. (stranitsa)	page
SSHA (Soedinennyye Shtaty Ameriki)	United States of America
t. (tom)	volume
tys. (tysyacha)	thousand
ust. (ustarelyi)	obsolete, obsolescent
v. (vek)	century; (vostok) east
vyp. (vypusk)	part
yu (yug)	south
z. (zapad)	west
zh. (zhurnal)	journal
zh. d. (zheleznaya doroga)	railway

Short Glossary. Users of the glossary are reminded that the words are entered in the order of the English alphabet, that is, as they have been transliterated, and *not* in the order of the Russian alphabet.

Short Glossary

adrenaya kniga	directory	mezhdunarodnyi	international
akademiya	academy	Moskva	Moscow
Angliya	England	narodnyi	national
arkhiv	archives	nauka	science
avtor	author	nechetnaya stranitsa	verso
avtorizovannyi	authorized	neperepletennyi	unbound
avtorskoe pravo	copyright	nepolnyi	incomplete
avtotipiya	half-tone	neovershennyi	imperfect
bez goda	no date	norma	standard
bibliograf	bibliographer	novyi	new
bibliograficheski	bibliographic(al)	obertka	cover, jacket, wrapper
bibliografiya	bibliography	oblozhka	cover
biblioteknye kursy	school of librarianship	obmen	exchange
biblioteka	library	obrazchik	sample
— s vydachel na dom	lending library	obshchil	general
— bez vydachi na dom	reference library	obzor	review, survey
bibliotekar'	librarian	obzor pechati	press review
bibliotekovedenie	library science	oglasenie	index, table of contents
bibliya	Bible	opechatka	misprint, erratum
broshyura	pamphlet, brochure	ostatok	remainder
bukva	a letter, character	otchët	account, report
— bukvý, zaglavny	capital letters	otdel	section, division, department
bumaga	paper	pechat'	imprint
byulleten'	bulletin	— vyiti v pechati	to come out, be published
chetnaya stranitsa	recto	podënniy	daily
dar	donation, gift	pokvartal'nyi	quarterly
dissertatsiya	thesis, dissertation	polu-	semi-
doklady	reports	pravo	law
dopechat'vat'	to finish printing	predislovie	preface, introduction
dostat'	to obtain	prikladnoi	applied
— etu knigu trudno dostat'	this book is difficult to obtain	prilozhenie	supplement
dostan'te mne odin		prodazhnyi	for sale
ékzemplar	please get me a copy	prodolzhenie	serial
dvukhnedel'nyi	fortnightly	promyshlennost'	sequel, continuation
ékzemplar	copy, specimen copy	prosmotr, na	industry
ezhednevnyi	daily	rasprodano	on approval
ezhegodnik	year-book, annual	redaktor	out of print
ezhegodnyi	yearly	referativnyi zhurnal	editor
ezhemesyachnyi	monthly	risunok	abstract journal
ezhenedel'nyi	weekly	rukopis'	illustration
foliant	folio (volume)	rukovodstvo	manuscript
forzats	fly-leaf	sbornik	text-book, manual, hand-
gazeta	newspaper	— statel razlichnik avtorov	book
glava	chapter	seriya	collection
god	year	shtatskil	symposium
godichnyi	annual	slovar'	series
godnyi	available	— karmannyi slovar	civil
gosudarstvo	state	slovo	dictionary, glossary
gravura	engraving	smotri	pocket dictionary
illyustrirovannyi	illustrated, pictorial	soderzhanie	word
imennoi	cumulative	soobshchenie	see
imya	name	sostavitel'	contents
indeks	index	sovet	communication
issledovanie	investigation, research	spravochnik	author, writer, composer,
izdanie	publication, edition, issue	stranichka	compiler
izdatel'	publisher	stranitsa	council
izdatel'stvo	publishing house	— numeratsiya stranits	reference book, gazetteer
izobretatel'	inventor	tablitsa	page, leaf
izvestiya	bulletin	tekushchil	page, leaf
izvlechenie (iz knigu)	summary, abridgment	tipografiya	pagination
kirillitsa	the Cyrillic alphabet	— v tipografi	list, table
kniga	book	tom	current
komitet	committee	trudý	printing house
kompilyatsiya	compilation	tsena	in the press
let	years	tsitata	volume
leto	summer		transactions
list	leaf		price
mesyachnyi	monthly		citation, quotation

učební gosudarstvennyi učební soviet (GUS)	learned, scientific State Scientific Council index, guide, sign, indicator university government, administration progress herald, journal watermarks questions, problems education preface, introduction	výpusk vývody zaglavie zaglavný list zaglavnýe bukvy zagolovok zametka zapiska zavedenie zhitie (obsolescent) zhizneopisanie zhurnal	issue conclusions title title page capital letters headline, title, heading paragraph note, memorandum establishment, institution biography journal, magazine
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Wyke Branch Library, Bradford

By H. BILTON, F.L.A., City Librarian of Bradford

THE building of this new library, which was opened on 12th September, 1958, is the outcome of one of the recommendations made by the Libraries, Art Gallery and Museums Committee in 1955 that, as a long-term policy, the small part-time libraries should be replaced by a smaller number of larger branch libraries in order that a more adequate library service might be made available to all districts in the city.

Since 1904 the Wyke area has been served by a part-time library, first housed in a church school and later in a room on the first floor of the Wyke Baths premises. Since the inception of a library service in Wyke there has been much housing development, and it has been thought fit to provide a library which would replace, not only the Wyke Branch, but also the neighbouring branch library.

Part of the cost of the new building has been met from a bequest, made in 1927, by the will of George William Yates, a Wyke resident and regular user of the library. This bequest, now amounting to some £4,000, is "to be used solely for the benefit of the Wyke Branch Library".

The new library is conveniently situated at the junction of two main roads and is well served by public transport from most parts of the area.

THE NEW LIBRARY

The library has been planned to serve a population ultimately estimated at 10,000. The needs of children were also borne in mind and separate accommodation will enable many activities to stimulate an interest in books and reading to be carried out—a feature that was not possible within the limitations of the old library.

The staff enclosure serves both adult and junior libraries and a special feature is a glazed partition between the entrance door and the staff enclosure with flower troughs at the base.

The frontage is of glass with display units situated at eye level from the outside approach paths; the side walls are played to form a series of V-shaped bays, one side of each bay being shelves and the other a full length window.

A feature of the building is the striking colour scheme. The floors of the Adult Lending Library and the Junior Library have turquoise lino tiles and the walls are in terra cotta and yellow, with contrasting walls in grey and white wallpaper. The ceiling is in white tinged with pink and the bookshelves are picked out in white with charcoal grey at the back of the shelves. The doors into the staff quarters and toilets are in a rich blue. The counter is in fluted hardboard and is in blue grey with white edgings. Patches of bright blue have been introduced into the dado panels. All the internal signs are picked out in vermilion.

The Wyke branch has been planned on open lines. There is no clear division between the various functions of the library. The provision of information, the reading of newspapers and periodicals, and the choosing of books to read at home, will all be carried out in the same room. The aim has been to provide a comfortable and attractive place for those who find profit and pleasure in the printed word.

THE DEPARTMENTS

The Adult Library. Shelving for some 5,000 books is provided, an attractive feature being the

open-ended bookcases in the window bays supported by a steel column passing through the shelves. Display racks for periodicals are provided, and other furnishings include tables, chairs and upholstered window benches. The staff enclosure is of modern design and over it is an unusual canopy carrying special lighting fittings. The initial bookstock for this department is approximately 9,000 books.

The Junior Library. This small department will shelve some 1,500 books. Apart from tables and chairs, the furnishings include upholstered window benches and a series of curved, upholstered seats for informal story hours. Sufficient stacking chairs for larger groups are also provided. An epidiascope, projector and screen will also be available. The initial stock is 2,600 books.

Work room and staff accommodation. A work room and book-store, together with a staff room and kitchen, are provided at the rear of the building. A separate entrance is provided for the staff, with access for vehicles for the delivery of books and supplies, and a canopy providing protection in inclement weather.

The building. Work was begun on the site in June, 1957. The library is a single storey structure with grey-brown facing bricks and the flat roof is of reinforced concrete covered with asphalt. The floors are of concrete with lino tile covering and all internal walls are plastered. Joinery fittings and shelving are in painted softwood.

The total floor area is 2,655 square feet and the structural work, including the garden layout, cost £12,300, with furnishings and equipment costing a further £1,280.

Heating is by low pressure hot water, with an automatic gas-fired boiler. Radiators are used in the staff rooms but a comparatively new departure has been made in the heating of the public departments using the Stramax system of radiant heating. Hot water is circulated in mild steel pipe coils suspended from the structural and insulated concrete roof. The pipe coils are in contact with aluminium alloy panels which conduct heat into prefabricated perforated gypsum plaster tiles.

Lighting in the public rooms is by means of fluorescent tubes set in panels in the ceiling.

The library was designed by the City Architect, Mr. W. C. Brown, Dip. Arch., F.R.I.B.A., Dip.T.P., A.M.P.T.I., in collaboration with the City Librarian, Mr. H. Bilton, F.L.A. The architect-in-charge was Mr. K. Warman, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., and the general contractors were J. Totty & Sons of Bradford.

The Metropolitan Special Collections Scheme after Ten Years*

In 1947, in one of the documents setting out the details of the Metropolitan Special Collections Scheme and its anticipated advantages, it was pointed out that collections of any worth could not be formed overnight. After ten years or so the full advantages of the Scheme would begin to become apparent, and only over a long period would stocks of value be accumulated.

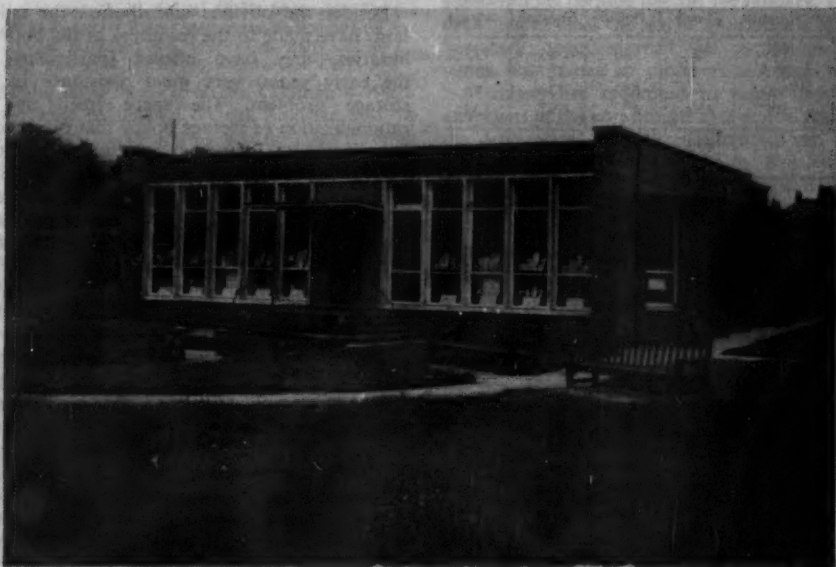
In April of this year, the Metropolitan Special Collections completed their tenth year, and a survey of the progress achieved seemed justifiable. As instructed by my metropolitan colleagues, therefore, I have made such a survey, and at its very outset the variety and range of the collections as they already stand became immediately apparent. Actual achievements have naturally varied from one library to another according to the interests, resources, and efforts, of each library system, and the amount of sympathy felt for the objects of the Scheme, but in no case has there been failure to make considerable progress in the collection and retention of that wider range of books in each subject which, in 1947, was one of the main objects of the founders of the Scheme.

The subject collections of books and periodicals, though the best known and the most revolutionary, are not the only co-operative attempt at improving the resources available in the metropolitan area for the serious or purposeful user. There are also the collections of older fiction, the sets of plays, and the collections of fiction in the lesser used European languages. These require shorter notice and will be dealt with first.

METROPOLITAN JOINT FICTION RESERVE; PLAY SETS; FICTION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Of the first it need only be said that the Reserve now amounts to 67,589 books, divided between 28 libraries. The routine operation of the Scheme produces without fuss a copy of a 1840 novel, forgotten by all but the student, or an out-of-print novel of the early '30s. The pressing problem is how to preserve for posterity the stocks that have been built up. No book may be withdrawn unless a replacement is available and, by the very nature of the case, the finding of replacements is by no means easy. As books

* An extract from a short survey prepared in September, 1958, for the Association of Metropolitan Chief Librarians.



Photos by kind permission of Bradford "Telegraph and Argus"

Wyke Branch, Bradford. Above: Staff enclosure showing canopy carrying special lighting fittings.
Below: Exterior.

become more and more worn, an explanation and apology for their condition has sometimes to be provided when a volume is despatched.

1,092 plays are available in sets for play-reading groups. The scope and value of the service thus provided is obvious, and needs no further comment.

In placing the provision of fiction in foreign languages on a rational basis in the metropolitan public libraries, it was agreed that every library should build up considerable and fully representative collections of books in what for convenience may be regarded as the four main languages—French, German, Italian, and Spanish. This work is proceeding, some libraries having formed quite extensive collections. For certain other languages it was felt that four considerable collections for the whole of metropolitan London would be sufficient: Russian, Dutch, Polish, Swedish, and Norwegian fiction were each assigned therefore to four different libraries (though other libraries were left free to collect novels in these languages if they wished, and many have done so). The following figures reflect the more limited progress, varying from library to library, that is being made:

Library	Russian	Dutch	Polish	Swedish	Norwegian
1st	173	40	380	63	115
2nd	415	6	76	217	670
3rd	500	—	553	134	35
4th	302	430	427	97	135
Total	1,390	476	1,436	511	955

For Danish, Rumanian, Hungarian, Serbian, Czech, Portuguese, and Modern Greek, single collections were thought sufficient. Fiction in some of these languages is not easily come by, and the following figures of stocks in March, 1958, reflect some of the difficulties experienced:

Danish (Chelsea)	102
Rumanian (Hackney)	66
Hungarian (Hammeramith)	547
Serbian (Hammeramith)	15
Czech (Hampstead)	54
Portuguese (Poplar)	3
Modern Greek (St. Pancras)	251

Although stocks in some of the languages may appear very small, it should be remembered that practically no novels in any of these languages

were available before the introduction of this Scheme.

SPECIAL SUBJECT COLLECTIONS

Total stocks, distributed throughout the participating libraries, amounted to 255,053 volumes, superimposed on general collections of a reasonably high level. This figure excludes duplicates of the more popular and current items provided at branch libraries, but includes books located in both lending and reference collections, and books on the various subjects in foreign languages, as well as books in English. The number of periodicals available in the special collections amounted to 860 items, all of which are filed permanently. A point not to be lost sight of is that not every book or periodical represented in metropolitan public libraries is necessarily part of a "special collection", for a well-maintained, well-used, and enterprising library may provide as part of its *general* collections, a book or periodical which the specializing library for that particular subject fails to provide as part of its special collection. (The full number of books and periodicals available in the metropolitan boroughs is therefore probably in excess of the figures just quoted, though, without the collections, the number would, of course, have been far less.)

Besides the obvious contribution the collections have made to the resources of the borough libraries, they have offered (particularly in the early years) very great assistance in the storage problem. The space freed by the rationalization of storage policy that the Scheme has effected has now, to a very great extent, been filled by the expansion of the Special Collections themselves, but it is important to remember that it is not to the Special Collections alone that blame for congestion in stack rooms should be assigned. If each library were still responsible for maintaining all its own reserve stock, extra storage space would have had to be found in many cases at a much earlier stage.

The growth and development of the Special Collections has played an important part in metropolitan public library work during the past ten years and will continue to do so. The details of their growth are of interest not only to London librarians, but to others as well, for the pioneer nature of the enterprise, and its many unique features (the inclusion of older books, foreign books, and periodicals, and the entire absence of price limitation) have attracted the attention of librarians in all types of libraries.

K. G. HUNT

The Library Association

Register of Chartered Librarians

At the November, 1958, Council Meeting, 2 Fellows and 29 Associates were elected to the Register as follows:

Fellows: MacPhail, I. M.A. (1958), Trinity College, Dublin; Taylor, P. W., M.A. (1958), Camberwell P.L.;

Associates: Allred, J. R. (1956) Nottingham P.L.; Arnold, B. C. (1957) Herts. Co.L.; Berkley, M. L. (Miss) (1957) Newcastle upon Tyne P.L.; Chandler, D. J. (1957) Bucks. Co.L.; Clarke, A. T. A. (1957) Newcastle upon Tyne P.L.; Cuthbertson, A. M. (Miss), B.A. (1954) Gateshead P.L.; Ford, M. E. (Miss) (1957) American Embassy Commercial L.; Fowler, J. E. H. (Miss), B.A. (1954) Dental School L., Leeds Univ.; Griffith, B. A. (Miss), B.A. (1957) Gloucs. Co.L.; Hargreaves, P. M. (Miss), B.A. (1957) Durham Univ. L.; Hatt, F. R. (1957) Gillingham P.L.; Johnson, D. J. (Miss), B.A. (1957) M. R. C. Laboratories L.; Loewenthal, Heinz-Ulrich, M.A. (1956), Acton Technical College L.; Kigongo-Lwanga, E. T. M. S. (1958) Croydon P.L.; Lake, P. A., B.Sc.(Econ.) (1958) St. Pancras P.L.; Manning, A. J. (1954) Derbyshire Co.L.; Melville, C. E. (Miss), B.A. (1957) previously Teachers' College L., Brisbane, Australia; Mills, N. L. (Miss) (1956) Ealing P.L.; Milnes, B. A. M. (Miss) (1958) North Riding of Yorks. Co.L.; Nicholls, J. I. (Miss) (1958) Fulham P.L.; Phelan, G. D. (1956) Paddington P.L.; Rollitt, J. D. (Miss) (1956) Metal Box Co.; Stott, J. (Mrs.) (1956) Manchester P.L.; Taylor, B. J. (Miss) (1958) Sutton and Cheam P.L.; Thacker, S. E. (Mrs.) (1958) Edmonton P.L.; Twyman, J. M. (Miss) (1958) Shropshire Co. L.; Ward, J. L. (1957) Royal Melbourne Technical Coll. L.; Whitley, B. D. (Miss), B.A. (1957) University College L., Cardiff; Young, B. (1958) Northumberland Co.L.

At the same meeting of the Council, 4 Associates were re-instated on the Register and 18 Fellows and 105 Associates were removed through resignation, default or decease, as follows:

Fellows: Bale, F.; Coult, Lt.-Col. D. E.; Dobson, M. O.; Duckworth, T.; Geddes, Miss A. M. B.; Heaton, Mrs. E. C. H. (née Budgett); Linnell, Miss R.; Sharp, Mrs. M. M. (née Hussey); Shepherd, J.; Smith, F. Raymond, F.S.A.; Smith, W. A. H.; Coleman, V. R.; Egoff, Miss S. A.; Habibullah, Dr. A. B. M.; Immelman, R. F. M.; Kerr, Miss H. N. H.; Johnson, Miss O. A.; Taylor, Miss D. M.;

Associates: Ablett, Miss J. D.; Armstrong, Mrs. N. (née Henderson); Baker, Miss M.; Balch, Miss I. H.; Bate, Miss C. P.; Beardmore, C. L.; Bellamy, D. F.; Bioletti, R.; Blandford, Mrs. R. W. (née Davie); Braine, J. G.; Brister, J. A.; Brookstein, Mrs. K. M. (née Wollaston); Brown, Miss M. A.; Bruce, T. S.; Carlaw, Miss E. M.; Dardry, Miss N. K.; Dobbin, Mrs. A. M. (née Oswald); Downing, R.; Evans, D. W.; Goodwin, L. P.; Gorst, Mrs. S. M. (née Scott); Greening, J. M. G.; Greenwood, Mrs. L. B. (née Humphries); Gutridge, R. E.; Hanlon, Miss S. M.; Hardman, P.; Harwood, Mrs. C. (née Briggs); Hayward, Mrs. K. R. (née Wiggins); Henry, W.; Higgins, Mrs. M. (née Simpson); Hollingshead, G.; Holloway, Miss E.; Hopwood, Mrs. B. A. (née Cooper); Horsley, Miss J.; John, Miss E. M.; Jones, Mrs. E. D. (née Hunter); Jones, Mrs. M. A.; Jones, Mrs.

S. (née Joslin); Jowett, P. G.; Keen, J. D.; Lawton, Mrs. M. (née Foster); Leaney, Miss A. J.; Little, Miss I. J.; Lord, Mrs. H. H.; Lynn, Mrs. M. F. (née Payne); MacDowel, Mrs. M. P. (née Toms); Mackay, Mrs. M. B.; McNaughton, Mrs. C. P. (née McMillan); Madden, Miss M. E. F., B.A.; Markiewicz, Mrs. M. H.; Marsland, H.; Mochrie, Mrs. J. E.; Mollan, Miss J. I.; Munro, Mrs. P. L. (née Parker); Nowicki, Mrs. M.; Oswald, Miss M. E.; Pain, A. W.; Parr, Miss S. M.; Pepin, Mrs. B. J. (née Harris); Percival, Mrs. J. C.; Poole, Mrs. J. K. (née Worrall); Roden, Mrs. K. (née Horton); Rogerson, B.; Rose, Mrs. J. M. (née Cliffe); Scrivener, Miss J. J. M., M.A.; Sheridan, Miss S. M.; Smith, Mrs. E. J. (née Wellington); Stansfield, Mrs. M. E. (née Mardo); Stephenson, Mrs. G. M. (née Skingle); Stott, W.; Swanton, R. J.; Sykes, Mrs. K. M. (née Haslam); Taylor, Miss A. D.; Taylor, E.; Taylor, Mrs. L. M. (née Sheaf); Theobalds, Miss J.; Walsh, J. P.; Wickham, Mrs. P.; Williams, G. D.; Winkles, Mrs. E. (née Shaw); Wolledge, G.; Wood, G. J.; Wright, Mrs. F. J.; Bednar, Mrs. M. L.; Brown, J. J.; Canton, Miss B. E.; Edmiston, Miss H. K.; Fabian, Mrs. J. (née Ruff); Griffin, G. J.; Michael, Miss E. V.; Moore, Mrs. M. (née Hanson); Ndegwa, J.; Page, S. B.; Pitt, Miss M. J.; Prevatt, Miss A. J.; Robertson, Miss S.; Romain, Miss R.; Stoneham, J.; Trainor, Mrs. B. H.; Troost, Mrs. M. N.; Waudby, A. D.; Parry, Mrs. E.; Smythe, E. J. C.

Subscriptions for 1959

Members are asked to note that their 1959 subscriptions became due on 1st January, and to send remittances as early as possible to the Secretary, together with the remittance form which was posted to members last month.

Members are requested to remit their subscriptions at the appropriate rate and to complete the declaration on their remittance form if the subscription due is less than £5 5s. This will save the inconvenience and expense of future adjustments and correspondence.

Section Membership, 1959

Members are reminded that membership of Sections of the Association is not automatically continuous from year to year. In order to remain in membership of a Section or Sections, it is necessary to inform the Secretary of the Association (except in the case of Life Members and those who pay their subscription by Bank Order). Members may join, or remain in membership of, any two Sections without additional payment. To do so, they should complete the appropriate part of the remittance form accompanying the subscription reminder which was sent to them at the end of last month. Members may also join more than two Sections by paying, in addition to the normal subscription, a further annual sum of

five shillings for each Section joined after the first two. Prompt payment of subscriptions accompanied by the remittance form, clearly stating members' desires regarding Section membership for 1959, will facilitate considerably accurate Section membership recording and avoid loss of Section voting rights.

In the case of Life Members and those who pay by Bank Order, existing membership of Sections will be continued unless the Secretary is notified otherwise before 31st January, 1959.

Teacher-Librarian Certificate

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

JOINT BOARD OF ASSESSORS

1. The examination for the Certificate for Teacher-Librarians will be held on 18th and 19th June, 1959. Forms of application to sit the examination are now available from the Secretary to the Joint Board, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1.

2. Organizers of courses may send for application forms in bulk, stating the number required. Each request for a form or forms should be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

3. The closing date for applications is 28th February, 1959, after which no applications can be considered.

4. Two stamped self-addressed envelopes (postcard size) must accompany each completed entry form returned to the Secretary, for the despatch of the candidate's entry ticket and result card (Examination Regulation 4). Failure to comply with this Regulation will delay both entry ticket and notification of result.

North Midland Branch By-election

Voting papers sent out	556
Returned in order	153
Rejected after opening because of unmarked ballot paper	2
C. HARGREAVES	79 votes
K. A. STOCKHAM	72 votes

Signed: P. S. J. WELSFORD, Secretary.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH

The A.G.M. of the South-Western Branch will be held at Portsmouth on Wednesday, 11th March, 1959. Notices of motion must be received by the Hon. Secretary, City Library, Winchester, not later than 11th February, 1959.

Notes on Out-of-print Books

Further to the negotiations resulting from the Islington Annual Report (October, 1958, *Notes* refer):

(1) At my request, Trans Atlantic Book Service of 45 Neal Street have imported copies of Balzac's *Cousin Bette* which are currently available in a cloth edition at 15s. The same firm hope to obtain *Cousin Pons*, also by Balzac, when re-issued in the near future.

(2) Negotiations are continuing with Mr. W.H.S. Whitehouse, of the Library Supplier's Group of the Booksellers' Association, now specifically for a proposed new edition of *The Island of Dr. Moreau* by H. G. Wells.

(3) Collins are unable to re-issue at present three of the very long books of Taylor Caldwell: *The beauty is vanished*, *Let love come last*, and *Dynasty of death*. In the circumstances, Trans Atlantic Book Service are hoping to import a paperback edition of *Dynasty of death* at about 3s. 6d.

Some investigation has been made of the possibility of making available more of the Jack London titles. Useful information which readers may care to note is that the Macmillan Company of New York, 10 South Audley Street, have world rights of *Call of the wild* and *Martin Eden*. Stocks are not kept in London but can be obtained within about three weeks. The price of the former is 17s. 6d. and the latter 26s.

Librarians will, no doubt, be interested in the first English edition of Stendhal's early autobiography, *The life of Henry Brulard*, published by The Merlin Press at 25s.

Cape have decided to re-issue *The death ship* by B. Traven during 1959 by photolitho at approximately 18s. The edition will certainly be timely in the London area for the much-used file copy, held by Stoke Newington under Metropolitan Joint Fiction Reserve arrangements, is at present in the hands of a defaulting reader.

At the request of Scottish librarians (see these *Notes* for June, 1957), negotiations have continued for a new edition of *Gillespie* by J. Macdougall Hay without success. In the circumstances, as it appears as if a conventional edition cannot be made available, Mrs. O. B. West of University Microfilms Ltd., is investigating the possibility of producing xerographic copies. They will be more expensive than a "normal" edition but will nevertheless doubtless be welcomed, particularly in Scotland.

Further to my reference in the October, 1958, *Notes*, to the availability of *Night Flight*, Bailey Bros. & Swinfen have now a bound copy available at 7s. 6d. At the request of the London and Home Counties Branch, they are making available a paperback edition of James T. Farrell's *Studs Lonigan* at 7s. 6d. Also currently available from Bailey Bros. is Ambrose Bierce's *The Devil's dictionary*, bound, at 18s.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

Correspondence

(Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible.)

REGISTRATION EXAMINATION SYLLABUS REVISION

MR. P. S. MORRISH, B.A., A.K.C., *Assistant Librarian, Merton College, Oxford*, writes:

Mr. Thompson of the Science Museum Library is to be congratulated on a second attempt (November RECORD) to rouse the profession from its lethargic indifference to the proposals for the reform of the Registration Examination, which were first published in the RECORD in March, 1957. His analysis and conclusions are acute and deserve thoughtful attention, and I, for one, wholeheartedly support him.

There are, however, a number of points which, though strictly outside the limits of his commentary, should (I think) be borne in mind. It is erroneous to believe that professional education begins and ends with examinations. There are other factors and it would be valuable to consider the question of the Registration Examination in such a wider context. There should be a consideration of the complementary problems of the general education entry standard, of teaching standards, and of the subsequent qualification, the Fellowship. These, together, form one problem—an important one, for it strikes at the very roots of the profession.

Firstly, the profession should ask itself whether the G.C.E. is enough nowadays to ensure that new entrants have an adequate educational background. If it does not provide such a background, what will? Is a graduate profession the ultimate answer? Many now believe that this is so, but that raises the problem of division of labour, of separating "professional" tasks from "non-professional". This is an odious decision, but an essential one if a large graduate entry is to be forthcoming because, without such a division, librarianship would hardly compete with other professions. The architect does not draw the detailed plans, nor the solicitor type his letters, so why should the professional librarian engage on similarly menial tasks?

Secondly, it is frequently said that a good tutor can make an average pupil a brilliant one. No manner of tinkering with examination statutes will have any effect in improving professional standards, unless the standards of teaching are also improved. This is a difficult topic, and I do not wish to be thought ungrateful to the tutors whom I had: but I have been lucky. Nevertheless

there is no denying the fact that the standard of teaching for technical and profession qualifications (not only librarianship) is lamentably low in this country. Not all technical colleges have many full-time qualified teachers, and it must be realized, now that we live in an ever-accelerating whirl of technology, that an F.L.A., whilst a qualification in librarianship, does not necessarily constitute a qualification for teaching the subject. Education is as technical as librarianship, and a few more qualified teachers in our library schools might do much towards raising the pass percentage in the examinations. This is harsh, but it needs to be said. This problem, then, should be conjoined to that of the reform of the Registration Examination.

Next, any alteration to one step in the professional cursus will naturally focus attention on the other steps. The First Examination has been dealt with by Mr. Thompson, but it is also necessary to consider the status of the subsequent step, the Fellowship. Several have remarked that this is not entirely efficient at present because it traverses much of the ground already covered in the Registration Examination, and this objection would seem to continue to hold good if the proposed reform were carried through. A reformed A.L.A. should surely be accompanied by a simultaneous reform of the F.L.A., if the profession is going to maintain balance and continuity in its examination structure. The case for a thesis for the F.L.A. has been put strongly in some quarters and it is a suggestion which cannot be lightly thrown away in these circumstances.

Finally, a word of warning: the library profession is tending to change its examination structure with ever-increasing regularity. Reform, of course, is necessary from time to time, but frequent tinkering (perhaps as the result of successful pressure by sectional interests) may lead to cheapening and ultimate disaster. For librarians and librarianship to be proud of their calling and qualifications, and to impress the Philistines as to their value, there must be stability and continuity, as well as much learning and not a little wisdom.

APPEAL FROM W.V.S.

LADY HAMILTON, O.B.E., *Membership Administrator, Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence*, writes:

The Women's Voluntary Service is in the early stages of building up its Headquarters Records and Archives Department, and stands in great

need of voluntary help. I wonder if you would grant me space in your columns to ask whether any retired librarians living in London would care to help us in the work? The time given could be as little as one afternoon a week (though, of course, we would welcome more) providing it could be fairly regular. Needless to say, this work is of great importance to our administration. In addition, all over the country W.V.S. is in need of the kind of help which people with library experience can give, so we would also be most grateful of any offers of help outside London.

I expect most of your members will know the work of W.V.S. through the excellent work they did on information for civil defence in the war. They may not know, however, that W.V.S. is now engaged in practically every branch of social work, as well as civil defence.

Would anyone interested kindly get in touch with me at W.V.S. Headquarters, 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1.

THE ROLE OF THE LIBRARY

MR. BRIAN SELBY, A.L.A., *National Film Archive*, writes:

I would like to suggest that Mr. Simpson should not have been so carried away by his eulogy of the printed word in his prize essay (RECORD, November, 1958) as to be less than fair to other media of communication. "A T.V. programme allows no time for critical thought" he said (p. 330). "Only a written record allows careful study at one's own pace, and comparison between its various parts." The first sentence is true in so far as when one is involved in watching a T.V. programme or a film, or listening to music; then most of one's mental effort is concentrated on receiving visual and aural impressions. During the film or T.V. broadcast, only that mental energy not involved in absorbing the subject is available for "critical thought". As far as critical thought is concerned, the difference between permanent (books, paintings) and transient (film, T.V. and sound broadcasts) media of communication is that of the time at which one's total mental energy is available for critical thought.

In the case of the film, one leaves the cinema with certain ideas of visual and aural origin, which may have been subjected to assessment by such mental energy as was not needed for "getting the message" of the film. It is after the viewing of the film that the total mental effort can be directed into critical thought. The fact that the book "allows careful study at one's own pace"

derives from its permanence. To study carefully and compare the various parts of a film demands a better memory than is necessary to apply the same process to a book, but this is far from supporting Mr. Simpson's statements that there is "no time for critical thought" and no chance of "comparison between its various parts" in the case of film and T.V. All that happens is that most analysis, comparison and assessment of films and T.V. programmes happens when the viewing is finished, while in reading it is possible to read and to think about what is being read at more or less the same time.

The inherent advantage of the permanent book over the transient image and sound on the film or T.V. screen varies with the reader-viewer's ability to remember what he sees and hears when sitting before the screen until he can devote all his attention to analysis and criticism: it is neither an absolute nor an insuperable advantage.

The advantage of the film over the book in recording for educational purposes surgical operations, scientific experiments and mathematical processes is widely acknowledged, with the corollary that book and film are complementary.

In view of my disagreement with Mr. Simpson on this matter, it seems desirable that the L.A. should encourage research into the technique of reading and on the use of other methods of communication in conjunction with books. Some work on these topics has been begun by psychologists and some knowledge of the findings of that work would be of value to librarians, whether their work is with books, film, or any other material.

MR. D. J. SIMPSON, F.L.A. replies:

Mr. Selby rightly takes me to task for making an absolute statement when I should have made a relative one. For the quick thinker, a T.V. programme may move at a pace which allows him to consider it critically as it takes place. Similarly, an exceptionally gifted man with a well-trained memory might be able to consider critically and analytically the information presented through one of these "transient media" after it had finished, and profit as a result.

But surely the gun Mr. Selby wishes to shoot me down with has been so overloaded as to explode in his face, since it is one thing to analyse and criticize a printed passage which is ready and available for reference, and quite another thing to attempt to analyse and criticize one's recollections of a transient presentation which has ended. It may not be impossible to perform the latter feat as rigorously as the former, but I would suggest that the vast majority of people cannot do it, because their memories are not good enough. People who work with committees know that, unless minutes are kept, members seldom agree on what was said at previous meetings. We tend to remember what we want to remember, and it would be foolish to trust to memory when a written

record can be had. We would needlessly be suffering the disadvantages of illiteracy.

Mr. Selby cites surgery, experimental science and mathematics as fields in which films can present information better than books can. But the part of my essay which he thought unfair was concerned with the preservation of a liberal society, and not with the mechanics of civilization—the "why", not the "how". As soon as ideals and values are discussed, the transient media can become treacherous, as our emotions and prejudices cloud our recollection of what was actually said or shown to us. Only a record available in front of us at the time of thinking it over can help most of us to reach profitable conclusions. In general, the more seriously we pursue the "why" of things, the more the written record stands superior to transient media.

If I may be forgiven a personal remark about a National Film Archivist, I would say that his letter reminds me of Aesop's fable of the Three Tradesmen.

"There was a city in expectation of being besieged, and a council was called accordingly to discuss the best means of fortifying it. A Bricklayer gave his opinion that no material was so good as brick for the purpose. A Carpenter begged leave to suggest that timber would be far preferable. Upon which a Currier started up, and said, 'Sirs, when you have said all that can be said, there is nothing in the world like leather.'"

I would suggest that this leather-type support for the transient media is less than fair to the unique value of books. If Mr. Selby still doubts me, I hope he will re-read Mr. Harley's essay, which puts the case much better than I can.

MISUSE OF INTERLENDING

MISS GWENDA JONES, B.A., F.L.A., *County Librarian of Bucks.*, writes:

It does not require great powers of divination to decide that Mr. Lovell, in the December RECORD (p. 380), was referring to Buckinghamshire.

The only answer called for is that in 1948, when the *A.S.M. Metals handbook* was published, the library's book fund was not £83,305 but £7,500, and that now when it has been increased, partly to make good just such inevitable deficiencies of the past, the book is, as far as can be traced, out of print.

If it had been quickly available in this country it would have been bought before now, but in the circumstances, and until such time as a second-hand copy can be purchased, use of the inter-lending system appears to me to be entirely justifiable.

THE CHILD BORN TO BE A KING

MR. S. P. L. FILON, B.Sc., F.L.A., *Librarian, National Central Library*, writes:

I should like to bring to the notice of librarians the following request, which we have received recently from Dr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate. He wishes to obtain on loan the following work for children which appears to have

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become extremely rare as it is not in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, nor in any other co-operating university library; nor in the city libraries of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow, etc.

Warne (Frederick) & Co., Publisher

Warne's "Excelsior" Toy Books.

No. 57. "The Child born to be a king". [Quarto, c. 1880.]

Dr. Masfield also mentions No. 55 in the same series, entitled *Robin the conjuror*, and refers to the two as a book about 12 in. by 9 in.

I wonder whether any librarian has a copy of this work and would agree to lend it to Dr. Masfield through the National Central Library?

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RAILWAYS

MR. G. OTTLEY, *Department of Printed Books, State Paper Room, British Museum*, writes:

I am compiling a bibliography of books, parts of books and pamphlets on railways and railway development in the British Isles from the earliest times down to the present. The work, which is a classified subject arrangement of entries representing about 4,000 items, is nearing completion but there is one class of publication which it is particularly difficult to locate, and in pursuit of which I would like to invite other interested librarians to co-operate.

The coming of the railway to a town often met with much controversy. This would sometimes take the form of small locally-printed pamphlets, usually anonymous and occasionally in verse, intended to convince residents either of the evils or the benefits which a railway would bring. Pamphlets and booklets of a more general, descriptive nature, were also sometimes issued to commemorate the opening of the line. These modest publications were not circulated in areas beyond that with which they were concerned and consequently it is hard to find them without personally visiting each county library and archives. They are, however, useful contributions to knowledge of the social background to railway development in particular areas and I feel strongly that they ought to go in.

I would be very grateful to receive from any provincial library in the United Kingdom and Eire either actual copies of such works on short loan, or bibliographical details of them. V. A. Hatley of Northampton Reference Library has already kindly sent me particulars of eight, mostly concerned with the Northampton and Peterborough Railway in the 1840s, and only one of these I found to be already in the British Museum Library. Northampton is a particularly good

example of a locality where railway unpleasantness was lively and prolonged, and Joan Wake's *Northampton vindicated*, 1935, has this well portrayed. There are other centres like Crewe and Swindon where there was little local objection to railway development because they were almost uninhabited, being only villages, but it was where an established community was faced with the prospect of rail facilities that all sorts of objections arose and it is from printing presses in these areas that such pamphlets as I have described were produced.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL TOOLS

MR. R. D. CARTER, A.L.A., *Librarian, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors* writes:

Mr. Hay is to be congratulated on undertaking the survey "Bibliographical tools in the small library" (*RECORD*, November, 1958), thus confirming the allegation made at the meeting of the North-Western Branch of the Library Association.

Mr. Hay replies:

I do not quite agree with Mr. R. D. Carter that the results of the survey confirm the allegation made at the meeting of the North-Western Branch of the Association. My own opinion is that the picture which emerges is a pale grey, not as black as those who desire the obliteration of the small library would like, and not as strong as to enable defenders of the small library to cock a snook at the opposition.

Record TITLE PAGE AND INDEX

Copies of the title page and index to Vol. 60 (1958) of the *RECORD* will be available shortly. Members who require copies should apply to the Secretary.

BRIGHTON CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Mr. E. J. Clark, County Librarian of Durham, writes that he has been misquoted in the *Proceedings* of the Brighton Conference on page 31, so that the substance of what is quoted is the opposite of what he said. He spoke in favour of grouping library buildings with those of other departments. He said that such grouping made for complication and therefore for some delay, but he thought the ultimate result was well worthwhile.

ESDAILE MEMORIAL FUND

Donations are gratefully acknowledged from: Edith M. Cairns; L. G. Durbridge; Miss I. R. Elliott; D. J. Foskett; A. W. Shutter; Miss D. M. Stuart; Sussex Div. of A.A.L.; H. W. Wilson Co.

Total sum received to 30th December, £279 18s. 6d.

THE REPRODUCTION OF CATALOGUE CARDS

Philip S. Pargeter, Chief Cataloguer at Coventry City Libraries (Cow Lane, Coventry, Warwicks) is hoping to produce a pamphlet on the above subject and would be most grateful to learn from librarians or cataloguers what equipment and methods they use for this purpose (including any new methods now being pioneered).

A.A.L. CORRESPONDENCE COURSES REVISION COURSES, MARCH-JUNE, 1959

A limited number of *Registration* and *Final* courses will be available for the session March-June. These short period courses are reserved exclusively for those students who have already sat the examination in the subjects required.

The closing date for application is *20th February*: it must be emphasized that after this date no application will be considered. Overseas students are ineligible.

Full Length Courses

Application for F.P.E., Registration, and Final courses beginning Spring, 1959, must be completed and returned by *28th February*. Full particulars of the courses offered are given in the current edition of the *Students' Handbook*.

Forms, Fees and Enquiries

Application for forms must be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes and should be sent to the A.A.L. Hon. Education and Sales Officer, Mr. J. S. Davey, F.L.A., 49 Halstead Gardens, Winchmore Hill, London, N.21. The fee for each course, both revision and full length, is £3 10s. Students outside Europe taking full length courses are charged 10s. extra for each course.

The Library Association Library

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1958

010—BIBLIOGRAPHY

SULLIVAN, J. G. K. *Chesterton: a bibliography*. London, University of London P., 1958. 208 p. 012

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Subject index to periodicals: regional lists . . . 1957. London, 1958. 016

MURPHEY, R. W. *How and where to look it up: a guide to standard sources of information*. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1958. xiv, 721 p. 016

MALCLÈS, L.-N. *Les sources du travail bibliographique*. Tome 3. *Bibliographies spécialisées*. Genève, E. Droz; Paris, Librairie Minard, 1958. 575 p. 016.01

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES BRANCH. *The London union list of periodicals*. 2nd ed. London, 1958. 16,224 p. 016.05

—REFERENCE AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES SECTION. YORKSHIRE GROUP. *A select list of periodicals in Yorkshire libraries*. London, 1958. 3 l., 23 l. 016.05

SYDNEY. PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. MITCHELL LIBRARY. *Index to periodicals, 1952-55*. Sydney, 1957. xx, 694 p. 016.05

BRISTOL. PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *A catalogue of books in the Bristol Reference Library, printed in England, Scotland and Ireland and of English books printed abroad 1641-1700*. Bristol, 1958. 3,208 p. 016.09

OXFORD. UNIVERSITY. BODLEIAN LIBRARY. *Notable accessions: guide to an exhibition held in 1958*. Oxford, 1958. 64 p. 016.09

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. REFERENCE SECTION. *Canadian Institute of International Affairs: a brief list of reference sources*. Ottawa, 1958. 18 p. 016.327

SOCIAL SCIENCES DOCUMENTATION. *Survey of criminological journals . . . with their locations in certain London libraries*. London, Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency, 1958. [8] p. 016.36405

ASLIB. *Index to theses accepted for higher degrees in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland*. Vol. VI: 1955-56. London, 1958. xii, 165 p. 016.378242

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- AUSTRALIA. COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION. *Scientific serials in Australian libraries*. Melbourne, 1958. 532 l. 016.505
- SILVERSTEIN, T. *Medieval Latin scientific writings in the Barberini Collection*. Chicago, Chicago U.P.; London, Cambridge U.P., 1957. vii, 147 p. 016.509
- GREAT BRITAIN. PATENT OFFICE. *Periodical publications in the Patent Office library*. 2nd ed. London, H.M.S.O., 1958. v, 258 p. 016.605
- BISHOP, W. J., editor. *Bibliography of international congresses of medical sciences*. Oxford, Blackwell, 1958. xxii, 238 p. 016.61
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. COUNTY LIBRARIES SECTION. *Readers guide to books on mechanical engineering*. London, 1958. 39 p. 016.621
- SPENCER, K. J. *High fidelity: a bibliography of sound reproduction*. London, Iota Services, 1958. 8, 325 p. 016.62138
- BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS. *100 technical books: a suggested nucleus for a printing works library*. London, 1956. 15 p. 016.655
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- 020—LIBRARY ECONOMY
- ASLIB. *Aslib year book, 1958-1959*. London, 1958. 1 p. l., 204, xvi p. 020.62242
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- MEVISSEN, W. *Büchereibau: public library building*. Essen, Ernest Heyer, 1958. 256, 4 p. 022.314
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- REAGAN, A. L. *A study of factors influencing college students to become librarians*. Chicago, Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. viii, 110 p. 023.51
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- LONDON. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP AND ARCHIVES. *English libraries, 1800-1850: three lectures delivered at University College, London, published for the College by H. K. Lewis*, 1958. 78 p. 027.0942
- VOLLANS, R. F. *The research student and the public library*. London, University (University College), 1958. 1, 8 p. 027.4
- SCHRYNER, L. *Blue print for library service in the Kent-Chatham region*. Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1958. 31 p. 027.4713
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- SMITH, N. B. *Read faster—and get more from your reading*. Englewood Cliffs (N. J.), Prentice-Hall; London, Bailey & Swinfen, 1958. xv, 393 p. 028.1
- CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Canadian books, 1957: a selection of books for young people's libraries . . .* Ottawa, 1958. 10 p. 028.5
- CLARKE, G. K. *Guide for research students working on historical subjects*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1958. 56 p. 029
- 060—GENERAL SOCIETIES
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- SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN: *a handbook*. 59th ed. London, Allen & Unwin, 1958. 215 p. 062
- 090—BOOK RARITIES
- HALBALLE, H. de. *Treasure trove in bookland: the romance of modern first editions*. London, Werner Laurie, 1931. xv, 200 p. 094.4
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GODE, A. and BLAIR, H. E. *Interlingua: a grammar of the international language*. 2nd ed. New York, Storm Publishers, 1955. x, 118 p. 408.9

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600—USEFUL ARTS

GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT, FARNBOROUGH. *Automata and information*, by R. A. Fairthorne. Farnborough, 1952. 9 p. 621.39

BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS. COSTING COMMITTEE. *Estimating for printers*. 7th ed. (revised), London, 1956. 7, 269 p. 655

FEBVRE, L. and MARTIN, H.-J. *L'apparition du livre*. Paris, Albin Michel, 1958. xxix, 557 p. 655.1

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700—FINE ARTS

ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN. *A new pattern of patronage: 13th annual report 1957-1958*. London, 1958. 125 p. 706.142

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All the Best for the New Year!



Reviews

CLARK (G. KITSON). *Guide for research students working on historical subjects*. 1958. 56 pp. (Cambridge U.P., 5s. 6d.)

This short book has been written primarily to help students beginning work for a research degree in the University of Cambridge. It comprises eight brief chapters giving advice on such topics as the objects of research, the technical equipment needed and the assembling and presentation of evidence. Three appendices contain a selection of books and pamphlets, with explanatory notes, on essential matters such as the use of libraries and the search for materials.

Dr. Clark's refreshing approach will ensure that his book is read by many outside his own university. It can be recommended to anyone contemplating even a small historical investigation and seeking advice on how to set about it. The main requirements are "a clear head, a stout heart and common sense", but when specialized knowledge is required, it must be used in a professional way.

The appendices have much valuable advice in a small space, but room might have been found for a note on inter-library loans and for a mention of Malclès, *Les sources du travail bibliographique*, T.2. The only serious blemish is the unnecessary proliferation of capitals. To print *Comment on Ecrit l'Histoire* is unworthy both of the author and of the Cambridge University Press.

T. S. BROADHURST

KENT (ALLEN) and PERRY (JAMES W.). *Centralized information services: opportunities and problems*. 1958. viii, 156 pp. (Western Reserve University; Interscience Publishers, \$5.)

The volume of recorded information, especially in science and technology, is now so large, and

increases so rapidly, that "bibliographic control" has long been lost. The Royal Society's 1948 conference on scientific information indicated the complexity of the problem, its intractability and the inadequacy of the provision made to tackle it, and the recent international conference in Washington has been another approach to it. In the United States a number of surveys have been made by governmental and other agencies to assess the nature of the needs, the methods adopted to meet them and the effectiveness of those measures. The publication under review is a summary of ten of these surveys, outlining their respective aims and methods, and showing in tabular diagrammatic form their findings, together with examples of questionnaires, etc., used, and a summarized description of the services available.

Not surprisingly, the authors conclude that in the light of the ineffectiveness of unco-ordinated individual or corporate attempts at literature control, plans should be made for centralized and co-operative information processing, and that the possibilities should be explored of international co-operation and government-sponsored information centres, while the potential of information services at lower levels should also be investigated. They promise, further, a series of supplementary studies into the technical and practical implications of present and possible methods, in order to lead to conclusions concerning the feasibility of effective co-ordination of information processing.

This is a problem not confined to the United States, so that although, inevitably, the illustrative facts concerning the nature and magnitude of the problems are all quoted from American sources, the observations and conclusions are valid in Britain also. In the light of D.S.I.R. policy concerning the National Lending Library of Science and Technology, the question of indexing and abstracting the material to be made available has an added urgency. This report, then, is timely, as well as provocative, for British readers.

J. F. W. BRYON

KEYS (THOMAS E.). *Applied medical library practice*. . . With chapters by Catherine Kennedy, Ruth M. Tews. 1958. xix, 495 pp. (Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas; Oxford, Blackwell Scientific Publications, 81s.)

The title of this work gives little idea of the wide scope of its contents, for the book is not merely a guide to practical medical librarianship. It does

contain sections on administration, book-selection, cataloguing and classification, medical indexes and bibliographies, reprints, etc., but the major portion of the book is devoted to a history of the development of private medical libraries, medical libraries in the U.S.A., medical publishing, and similar interesting topics. Appendixes include directories of medical publishers, bookdealers, and antiquarian booksellers in the United States, together with an amended reprint of a bibliography of medical works in facsimile (pp. 394-449) first published in *Bull. Hist. Med.*, 1953.

Mr. Keys is Librarian of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, and several of his earlier contributions to medical librarianship are reprinted with modifications. The chapter on the Patients' Library by Ruth M. Tews outlines the development of this type of library, and evaluates the literature on "bibliotherapy". Extensive lists of references are given at the end of each chapter, but these stress heavily the trans-Atlantic attitude, as does much of the text. The size of the book suggests that it has been compiled as a rather hefty *vade-mecum* for medical librarians, but since much of the material is readily available elsewhere, a reduction in the number of pages would have reduced the price without heavily detracting from the value of the work. Many medical librarians in this country would like to possess this book, but eighty-one shillings is excessive, even for a well-produced volume such as that under review.

JOHN L. THORNTON

WEITZEL (ROLF). *Die deutschen nationalen Bibliographien: eine Anleitung zu ihrer Benutzung*. 1958. 84 p., bibliog. (Frankfurt am Main, Buchhändler-Vereinigung GmbH.)

This short introduction to the use of the German [language] national bibliographies is reprinted from the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*, the professional periodical of the West German booksellers. The instructions in using the bibliographies are divided into three heads: (1) book-selection, (2) tracing a title, (3) compiling a reading list. The first is mainly dependent on the subject groupings of the weekly lists of the two German and the fortnightly lists of the Austrian and Swiss bibliographies. The second, as any readers' adviser knows, demands more in the way of technique, and the author not only goes into detail about the arrangement of the immediately current bibliographies and their cumulations and indexes, but also describes earlier German bibliographies of Heinsius,

Kayser, Hinrichs, and the subject-index of Georg and Ost, as well as the earlier bibliographies of the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig. Under the third head he gives a description of the subject-groupings and subject indexes of the current bibliographies, which range from a classified index of subject headings in the West German *Deutsche Bibliographie* to a sort of alphabetic-classed arrangement helped by *see also* references in the East German *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie* (cumulated as *Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis*).

M. EHRHARDT

BAINES (H.). *Science of photography*. 1958. 319 pp., diagrams, photographs, index. (Fountain Press, 38s. 6d.)

Photography is playing an increasing part in the organisation of material for information and services. Reflex copying, enlargement, reduction, micro-reproduction, offset-litho plate making, xerography and other photographic applications are coming to be regarded as routine library techniques.

It is uneconomical to use "trial and error" methods however, and it is necessary for successful results to know something about the behaviour of photographic materials.

Whilst there are a great number of popular general guides for the beginner and a smaller number of specialized monographs, there has been lacking a comprehensive treatment of photography from the scientific viewpoint written in a style and language that can be understood by the intelligent layman.

Mr. Baines, who was Chief Chemist and Deputy Director of Research for Kodak up to 1953, has achieved the most difficult task of writing clearly and simply on a scientific subject. The scope of the book is wide and, in the main, complete and concise. Many of the questions that a layman is likely to ask should find an answer here.

The author ranges from fundamentals, such as the characteristics of light, optical images and the camera lens, through the chemistry and use of photographic materials and the art of exposure, sensitometry, image structure and colour photography to the principles involved in the applications to science, engineering and business.

The book is well illustrated and indexed, and the device of marking passages of basic elementary science should satisfy the layman without previous knowledge and the scientist who may wish to by-pass them.

J. BURKETT

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Obituary

HEADICAR.—We regret to announce the death of Bertie Mason Headicar, F.L.A., on 5th December, 1958.

By the death of Headicar librarianship loses one of its dynamic personalities. Born at Aldershot in 1875, his formal education ended at Wimbledon Central School at the age of twelve; and, today, such short preparation would have kept him out of the Wimbledon Public Library where he began at that age. Five years later he went on for two more years to the Holborn Public Library and thence to Southwark where he stayed for seventeen years, first at the library of the parish of St. Saviour's and later (1907-10) at that of St. George's. At St. Saviour's he came under the compelling influence of Henry David Roberts, who was one of the primary organizers of the Library Association's training system for librarians, "the best secretary", James Duff Brown told me in 1908, "that the Education Committee ever had", and, in due course as Roberts' chief assistant, Headicar had so equipped himself that he was able to assist actively in that work, even to the marking of examination scripts. Of most virile and active mind, always "interested in almost everything", as he wrote later, a persistent reader loving books intensely, Headicar was able to take advantage of every opportunity of acquiring skill and knowledge.

Indeed, when, in 1910, he became the Librarian of the London School of Economics, it was as a qualified librarian, who had been active in the L.A. and the (then) L.A.A., was a good speaker, teacher and practitioner. I hope others will testify to the nature of his work in the School. His predecessor there had been a librarian who was active in many ways, especially in his attempts to get Metropolitan libraries to confer on their co-ordination and co-operation; he had some success in what seemed obviously desirable but, like all pioneers, was before his time. Headicar, when I visited him somewhat later, showed me that he had expanded the service materially, had introduced modern adjustable shelving, very effective gangway lighting, a book-conveyor which delivered books to the enquiry desk from the shelves—a system not used in England then, I think, but familiar as in use in the Library of Congress—and had classed the stock by a modification of the Library of Congress system. In the ante-chambers or vestibule to the library he had installed a large convenient card catalogue in drawers on both side walls. His acquisitive powers were great; he enlarged the stock immensely and, as he counted everything that came in as an item of stock, from a postcard to a folio, his stock statistics which ran into millions, or seemed to, puzzled me immensely.

He edited the *Bulletin of the Library*, now called the *British Library of Political and Economic Science*, for 25 years, and amongst his other works was *The London bibliography of social sciences, 1931-34*, and his serial in

the RECORD, "Government publications" is remembered for its general helpfulness.

In 1919, or thereabouts, he became the first lecturer (part-time of course) on Library Organization at the University School of Librarianship; he was a quick, nervous speaker with an almost fiery enthusiasm for libraries which came from real vision of their possibilities and must have communicated itself to hundreds of students. Perhaps a little out of date now is his *Manual of library organization* (1935) in Allen and Unwin's Library Association Series, but I commend a reading of it to any who would recapture some of his influence. His *Library of the future* (1937) is smaller but even more prophetic.

On his retirement in 1935 he was as active as ever. For a time he experimented with his Polecon bookshop; but he came again into our work during the war as librarian of Merton and Morden Public Library; and from 1944 to 1947 he conducted in London the well-known Inter-Allied Book Centre. Then, when most men would have ceased work, he undertook the librarianship of the Institute of Public Administration and no doubt gave satisfaction there; indeed, there was a special celebration of his 80th birthday while he was still in office.

Of late I had not met him often, but for many years we corresponded at intervals. He was one of the happiest, as he was one of the most inspiring and active of men. Before he was 30 he told me of his good fortune in his marriage and when I congratulated him on his Golden Wedding in 1950, he replied to my greetings, saying in his letter, "Any help I have given to students has been as much the result of my faith in the library movement and my desire to further the advancement of librarianship as in my hope for personal success", and "from the beginning my wife has been my inspiration. . . I could never have persevered in my desire for progress if it had not been buttressed by the encouragement and pride she displayed". To Mrs. Headicar all who know her, and many who have not that privilege, would desire to express their sympathy.

W. C. BERWICK SAYERS

Headicar was librarian of the British Library of Political (afterwards Political and Economic) Science at the London School of Economics from 1910 to 1934. It had been founded fourteen years before to serve both the School and the learned public; but in spite of very rapid growth, its collections were of uneven quality, and it was badly housed, badly organized, and understaffed. Headicar was the first full-time or professional librarian; he quickly saw what was needed and, though progress was slow, before he retired he had transformed it in all these respects.

One of the needs to which he first drew attention was a subject catalogue; and his insight bore fruit in the *London bibliography of the social sciences*, of which the first four volumes (published 1931-2) included as well as the whole stock of his own library, relevant holdings in several others; though financial stringency made it necessary to cut down his original plan, it at once established itself as an essential reference work, and is still being continued.

This was only one part of his activity. In 1915-18, the courses in librarianship previously conducted by the School in conjunction with the L.A. having been discontinued, he carried them on single-handed. In 1920, he made the library a centre for collecting books for Central European university libraries.

Within his own library, his achievement was great and lasting. Though handicapped by ill-health, he brought great energy to the service of a loyal and overflowing enthusiasm for the Library and the School; nor did these things ever dim his helpfulness to readers, his warm and open geniality with fellow-librarians, or the unaffected flow of his racy speech.

G. WOLEDGE

Those who knew him more closely and over a longer period will be better able to speak of B. M. Headicar's work for librarianship, but I shall always remember him for his very great kindness and forbearance when, as a young library school student in London some years ago, I spent a short time in vacation work at the Royal Institute of Public Administration library. Those of us who are members of the Institute will not need reminding that during the ten years or so that he was librarian, Mr. Headicar's enthusiasm and helpfulness became well-known among the users of his library and he earned what is surely the greatest tribute that a librarian can be paid—the gratitude of his readers.

M.T.S.

Appointments and Retirements

ATKINSON.—Mrs. J. Atkinson, Senior Assistant, Lambeth P.L., to be Librarian, Peckham Manor and Collingwood Secondary Modern Schools.

ATKINSON.—Mrs. P. Atkinson (née Charlesworth), Librarian, Textile Departmental Library, Leeds Univ. L., to be Senior Assistant, Institute of Education L., Univ. of Hull.

BAILEY.—Mr. D. H. Bailey, A.L.A., Copy Editor, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, to be Assistant Editor.

BEWICK.—Miss E. N. Bewick, A.L.A., Children's Librarian, St. Marylebone P.L., to be Principal Assistant-in-charge of Work with Young People, Islington P.L.

BRADLEY.—Mr. G. Bradley, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Holborn P.L., to be Chief Assistant, Newcastle-under-Lyme P.L.

BROWBANK.—Mr. G. A. Browbank, Assistant, Durham Co.L., to be Assistant Librarian, Central Technical Library, Vickers-Armstrongs (Engineering) Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne.

BRUNGER.—Mr. L. A. Brunger to be Assistant Librarian, Fulham P.L.

BURROWS.—Mr. B. C. Burrows, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian and Publications Officer, U.K.A.E.A. Ind. Group, to be Information Officer and Librarian, Associated Engineering Ltd., Leamington Spa.

CHAMBERLAYNE.—Miss N. J. Chamberlayne, B.A., A.L.A., c/o Fraser Valley Regional Library Hq., B.C., Canada, to be Library Assistant, American University of Beirut.

CHAPMAN.—Mr. A. Chapman, F.L.A., Chief Assistant, Newcastle-under-Lyme P.L., to be Reference Librarian, Hull P.L.

CHILCOT.—Miss D. D. Chilcot, F.L.A., Principal Assistant, Islington P.L., to be Deputy Borough Librarian, Edmonton P.L.

CHRISTIE.—Mr. D. Christie, Assistant, Edinburgh Univ. L., to be Senior Assistant, Dunfermline P.L.

CLARKE.—Mr. J. E. Clarke, A.L.A., Junior Assistant, Hammersmith P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Paddington P.L.

DATSON.—Mr. J. Datson, Junior Assistant, Paddington P.L., to be Assistant-in-charge, Slade Green Branch, Crayford Library, Kent Co.L.

EDWARDS.—Miss J. M. Edwards, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, to be Librarian, British Coal Utilisation Research Association.

GRIMSHAW.—Mr. R. E. Grimshaw, F.L.A., Reference Librarian, Newcastle upon Tyne P.L., to be Deputy City Librarian of Leicester.

GWYNNE-JONES.—Miss M. Gwynne-Jones to be Assistant and Tutor Librarian, Leicester Colleges of Art and Technology.

HAINES.—Miss M. V. Haines, Assistant, G.E.C. Applied Electronics Laboratories, to be Assistant Librarian, Institute of Petroleum.

HARDMAN.—Mr. P. Hardman, A.L.A., Librarian, Newton-le-Willows P.L., to retire.

HEYWOOD.—Mrs. S. P. Heywood, A.L.A., Assistant, Chemical Engineering Dept. L., Birmingham Univ., to be Chief Assistant, Wednesbury P.L.

HOLGATE.—Miss D. E. Holgate, B.A., to be Senior Assistant, Regional Library, Atherstone, Warwickshire Co.L.

HOLT.—Mr. W. A. Holt, M.A., A.L.A., Librarian-in-charge, Lichfield Area, Staffs. Co.L., to be County Branch Librarian, Wednesfield Branch, Staffs. Co.L.

JACK.—Miss H. M. Jack, Readers' Adviser, Acton P.L., to be Library Assistant, St. Marylebone P.L.

JAMES-SMITH.—Miss M. St. James-Smith, Assistant, Taunton P.L., to be Assistant, Gloucester Co.L.

JARVIS.—Mr. S. M. Jarvis, F.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, Aldershot, to be Deputy Borough Librarian and Curator, Chelmsford.

KEECH.—Miss R. E. Keech, B.A., Assistant Librarian, Northampton College L., to be Assistant Librarian, Reading Univ. L.

KELLY.—Miss S. M. Kelly, B.A., to be Senior Assistant, Nottingham P.L.

KING.—Mrs. E. J. King (née Fordham), A.L.A., Travelling Librarian, W. Riding Co.L., to be Branch Librarian, Norton Branch, E. Riding Co.L.

MANSBRIDGE.—Mr. J. P. Mansbridge, B.A., Assistant, Leicester Colleges of Art and Technology, to be Assistant Librarian, Loughborough Training College.

MEADOWS.—Mrs. S. A. Meadows (née Barker), A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Gosforth P.L., to resign.

MORGAN.—Mr. T. S. Morgan, F.L.A., Librarian, L.C.C. Brixton School of Building, to be Tutor-Librarian, Hatfield Technical College.

MOSS.—Mr. W. R. Moss, B.A., F.L.A., Scientific Information Officer, Research Laboratories, General Electric Co. Ltd., to be Editor/Information Officer, Petrochemicals Ltd., Partington Research Laboratory, Urmston, Manchester.

PATERSON.—Mr. G. C. Paterson, F.L.A., Librarian, Regional College of Art, Manchester, to be Librarian-Tutor, Workington College of Further Education.

PETTY.—Mr. D. Petty, F.L.A., Assistant, Fort Williams P.L., Ontario, to be Assistant, Douglas Library, Queen's Univ., Kingston, Ontario.

PRESCOTT.—Mr. D. W. Prescott, B.A., F.L.A., General Delivery, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, to be Librarian, Newton-le-Willows P.L.

REES.—Miss E. H. Rees, B.Sc., A.L.A., Librarian, Natal Technical College, to take another appointment at Univ. of Natal L., Durban.

REID.—Miss J. M. Reid, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Gloucester Co.L., to be Senior Assistant, Central Reference Dept., Middlesex Co.L.

SHETGE.—Mr. M. S. Shetge, Film Librarian, Indian Council of Industrial Research, New Delhi, to be Assistant, U.S. Information Library, "International", Bombay.

TAYLOR.—Mr. J. D. Taylor, A.L.A., Librarian-in-charge Lending Library, Barrow in Furness P.L., to be Municipal Librarian, Manly, New South Wales, Australia.

TOMLINSON.—Mr. K. R. Tomlinson, A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, Loughborough College of Technology, to be Librarian, Percival Whitley College of Further Education, Halifax.

VEASEY.—Mrs. W. I. Veasey, A.L.A., Wigston Branch Librarian, Leicester Co.L., to be Librarian, Motor Industry Research Association.

WEEDON.—Miss M. J. P. Weedon, B.A., Deputy Librarian, Bedford College, to be Librarian, English Faculty Library, Oxford Univ.

YATES.—Mrs. D. Yates (née Redshaw), A.L.A., Sub-Librarian, Gorton Group, Manchester P.L., to be Children's Librarian, York P.L.

Correction

WILKES.—Mr. I. H. Wilkes, A.L.A., Assistant Branch Librarian, Woodward Road Branch, Barking P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

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